

# ‘Bread and Butter’ Reports

Assessment and short final reports on  
prehistoric and other pottery from  
southeast England

by  
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Technical report 26

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## *BREAD AND BUTTER REPORTS*

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This report presents a selection of what I (MST) call 'bread and butter' reports. These mostly consist of developer-funded pottery research assessments and short final reports. I call them 'bread and butter reports' because writing them has generated a significant proportion of my income as a specialist, yet for the most part they are unimportant in terms of research output: either because the assemblages reported on were small and/ or unremarkable, or because the report was superseded by a more thorough final report. Exceptions to this rule include reports on a couple of site assemblages, for which final reports should have been commissioned, but to the best of my knowledge never were (for other examples of these latter see ASTR3, ASTR5, appx 6 and ASTR18: Seager Thomas 2001; 2002; 2008b).

Some of the assemblages considered are Roman or later, or include Roman or later pottery, but most are prehistoric

I present these reports for three reasons: firstly, whether the reports are important in terms of research output or not, all provide dots on our distribution maps of the pottery of the periods reported on; secondly, because they are examples what is or has been acceptable in a pottery assessment or short report (both to the client and the curator); and lastly, because comparison with final and published reports on the assemblages reported on provide examples of how both the ideas of the specialist (in this case me) develop through studying an assemblage, and how his or her texts are changed through editing. The reports are arranged by region. Assemblage date is noted both in the contents list and at the top of each report. All are by MST.

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## Contents

### Buckinghamshire

Fleet Marsden, Aylesbury [LBA, later IA, LIA/ERB]	5
---	---

### Cheshire

The Barrs, Chester [Roman]	8
----------------------------	---

### East Sussex

Crane Down [EBA, MBA, LBA, EIA, LIA/RB]	12
Cornish Farm, Crowlink [medieval]	16
Fore Down [MBA, LBA]	18
Hailsham [LBA, MBA, LIA/ERB]	24
Hampden Park, Eastbourne [?NEO]	27
Keymer [LBA or EIA, RB]	28
Peacehaven Barrow [MBA, LBA]	29
Pashley Road, Eastbourne [EBA, MBA, LBA, EIA, LIA/RB]	34
Udimore [medieval]	37

### Greater London/ Surrey

Barnfield East/ Leasers Barn, Albury [LBA]	41
Battersea Palace [MBA, LBA]	43
Bermondsey Abbey [NEO, LBA]	44
Carshalton [MBA, LBA/EIA, RB, Saxon, medieval]	46
Great Fosters Hotel, Egham [LBA]	51
Epsom School [MBA]	53
Harold Wood, Havering [LBA/EIA, LIA]	58
Rayner's Lane, Raynes Park [LBA]	60
Former Royal Sun Alliance Sports Ground, Raynes Park [LBA]	62
Tower Bridge Road, London SE1 [LBA, LIA/ERB]	64
Whitmore Common, Worplesdon [MBA]	66

### Hampshire

Barnet Copse, Charlton [EBA]	72
Basingstoke [MBA, LBA]	75
Badminton Farm, Fawley [EBA, MBA, LBA, EIA]	82

### Hertfordshire

Bengeo [Beaker, EBA, LBA]	90
---------------------------	----



## **Kent**

Dartford [LBA, later IA, earlier Saxon]	95
Lympne [?NEO, Beaker]	97

## **West Sussex**

Ford [EBA, MBA, LBA]	101
Hurstpierpoint [LBA/EIA, LIA/RB, late Roman]	107
The Vinery, Polling [LBA]	110
Steyping Museum [medieval]	117
West Durrington [MBA, LBA, LIA/ERB]	119

<b>References</b>	122
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## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

## *Fleet Marston, Aylesbury (UFMB 09)*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA, later IA, LIA/ERB

Report type: assessment

Report commissioned by: Pre-Construct Archaeology (London)

Date of report: October 2009

Trenching at Fleet Marston yielded a small assemblage of 76 ‘prehistoric’ sherds with a total weight of 494 grams (Table 1). Provisionally this can be divided into three, more or less discrete groups: LBA or EIA (early first millennium BC), later IA (later first millennium BC) and LIA/ ER-B (second half of first century BC/ first half of the first century AD). Prehistoric pottery chronologies are not well resolved locally and in so far as these groups herald more of the same, the site is of considerable research interest ceramically.

The earliest group, from Trenches 37, 39 and 42, comprises four featureless sherds in three different sparsely flint-tempered fabrics of a type widely associated with the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition (FF, FMF1 & MF) (cf. Ivinghoe Beacon). The two sherds from Trench 42, however, have an earlier, Neolithic *feel* to them (the fabrics of this period often overlap with those of the Late Bronze Age), and although they are probably of LBA/ EIA date, given their different site provenance, the possibility that they belong to this earlier period should not be ruled out of consideration.

The second group comprises sherds from Trenches 20 and 20A, and 25. It is dominated by sherds in two shelly fabrics (S) but includes in addition a finely burnished flint-tempered fabric (FMF2) and a coarsely flint-tempered fabric (SCF), different from the flint-tempered fabrics referred to above, and a fine sandy untempered fabric (U). Although these form a coherent group on site they are not closely dateable. A single shelly feature sherd from Trench 25 best reconstructs as a 1st century AD closed-mouth jar but its exact form is ambiguous, and shelly fabrics similar to those comprising the group have good MIA credentials in the surrounding counties (at Cassington for example), and analogous flint-tempered fabrics apparently occurred in association with a MIA assemblage from nearby Bierton. In view of the difference between this group and the pottery comprising the site’s LIA/ ER-B group (see below), the specialist’s preference is for a later IA rather than a LIA/ ER-B date, but *later* Iron Age — as opposed to *Middle* or *Late* Iron Age — is the best that is currently possible.

Finally, Trench 1 (context 782) yielded a closed LIA/ ER-B group in a sandy grog-tempered fabric (GQ), comprising several characteristically Belgic/ Aylesford-Swarling forms (cf. St Laud’s, Sherington), and another 1st century AD closed-mouthed jar. (Another closed mouthed jar in a slightly different grog-tempered fabric (G) came from Trench 25).

Locus		Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Fabrics	Pottery date
Context	Trench				
16	1	1	3	FMF2	later IA
110	39	1	11	FMF1	LBA
168	37	1	3	FF	LBA
210	42	2	11	MF	NEO or LBA
275	20	2	15	SCF, GQ	later IA <i>and</i> LIA/ ER-B
277	20	10	27	S, U	later IA
280	20	5	15	S, U	later IA
641	25	7	47	G, S, Q, U	later IA <i>and</i> LIA/ ER-B
782	1	17	228	GQ	LIA/ ER-B
810	20A	14	32	MF, S, Q	later IA
815	20A	8	69	S, GQ, U	later IA <i>and</i> LIA/ ER-B
817	20A	8	33	FMF2, S, U	later IA
FMF = fine to medium flint-tempered; FF = fine flint-tempered; MF = medium flint-tempered; SCF =sparse coarse flint; S = shelly ware; U = untempered/ without notable inclusions; G = grog-tempered; Q = sandy; GQ = sandy grog-tempered (Belgic)					

**Table 1**  
*Fleet Marsden pottery quantification, fabrics and dating*

CHESHIRE

## *The Barrs, Chester*

Pottery dates represented: RB

Report type: assessment

Report commissioned by: C.G. Archaeology

Date of report: May 2001

### ***Pottery and site role***

The evaluation yielded 14 pottery sherds (254 grams). Seven fabrics and four vessel types can be distinguished (Table 2 & 3). Their date straddles the first and second centuries AD (Table 4). Since no very coarse or large wares are present it is possible that they comprise a single functional group, probably relating to the preparation of food and drink rather than its storage or sale. The extended date range of the identifiable vessels suggests the possibility that this activity was of some longevity. Also present were two tegula fragments (183 grams) (Table 2). These, too, are in different fabrics.

### ***Pottery dating***

Owing to the small number of types present and their high fragmentation, precise dating is difficult. Individual sherds need not be contemporary. Additionally, since all are slightly abraded, they need not date the deposits which yielded them.

The most closely dateable sherd is P6, a mortarium. It is an imitation white ware. It resembles vessels belonging to the Wilderspool pottery industry, thought to have been active during first half of the second century AD (Hartley & Webster 1973). An imitation white ware jar, P2, may belong to the same industry. Slightly earlier is P5, a samian dish or platter, which, if its type has been correctly identified (the sherd is very small), should belong to the middle or the end of the previous century (Webster 1983). Two other jars, P1, which has a globular profile, and P2, which is more shouldered and has an early rim type, could be of either period. A first century date is recommended by similarities between them and, for example, some Holt vessels (Grimes 1930).

### ***Assemblage Potential***

This assessment suggests both a date range and a possible role for Roman activity at the Barrs. For a Roman site, however, the assemblage is small. More sherds and a clearer understanding of their spatial relationships are required before either can be stated with certainty. The identification of specific fabrics — such as fabric 1, which incorporates slag (Table 3) — with chronologically diagnostic forms, for example, is likely to improve the chronological resolution of the assemblage. Finally, the present the

assessment has given only a glimpse of the site's wider relationships. More sherds would certainly increase the possibility of meaningful comparisons between the Barrs and other Cheshire sites.

Group/ locus	F1		F2		F3		F4		F5		F6		Samian		Total		Tegulae	
	Quantity of sherds/weight in grams																	
1	4	61	2	51	1	23	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	142	1	140
2	0	0	0	0	2	16	0	0	2	18	0	0	1	4	5	38	1	43
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	74	0	0	1	74	0	0
Total	4	61	2	51	3	39	1	8	2	18	1	74	1	4	14	254	2	183

**Table 2**  
*The Barrs pottery quantification*

Fabric	Description
Fabric 1	Sparse (3-5%), medium size, rounded to angular quartz sand; rare (1-2%), coarse sand-sized, rounded to angular, slag fragments. Oxidized (orange).
Fabric 2	Rare (1%) fine to medium sized (c. 0.5mm), rounded quartz sand. Oxidized (orange-buff). P2 retains traces of a white colour coat.
Fabric 3	Sparse (3-5%), medium to coarse size, rounded to angular quartz sand. Oxidized (orange) exterior surfaces and internal margin. Unoxidized (grey) core.
Fabric 4	Unquantifiable grog. Unoxidized (grey).
Fabric 5	Rare to sparse (2-3%), medium sized, rounded quartz sand. Unoxidized (grey).
Fabric 6	Sparse (7%), medium sized, rounded to angular quartz sand. Single red sandstone rock fragment. Oxidized (orange) with (grey) heart. P7 retains traces of a cream colour coat.
<i>Samian ware.</i>	Oxidized (dark red) to unoxidized (grey): burnt.

**Table 3**  
*The Barrs fabric descriptions of pottery from (inclusion sizes after Wentworth 1922)*

No	Locus/ group	Description	Fabric	Sherd qty	Approx. date (AD)
P1	1	Small globular jar with a short, upright neck and a round-topped, expanded rim. Burnished exterior; deeply finger-rilled interior.	1	4	mid-late 1
P2	1	Foot-ring base. Burnished exterior with traces of a white colour coat; finger-rilled interior.	2	1	early 2
P3	2	Wide, round shouldered jar with a very short, upright, then short everted neck with a rounded rim. Smoothed interior and exterior; tooled horizontal line on shoulder.	3	1	mid-late 1
P4	2	Flat base of possible beaker. Burnished exterior; deeply finger-rilled interior.	5	2	1-2
P5	2	Tapering base of dish or platter (?Drag. 18A) with a potter's stamp beginning or ending 'N...' in a circular cartouche.	Samian	1	mid-late 1
P6	3	Mortarium with down-curving, horizontal flange. Traces of a white colour coat; finger-rilled exterior.	6	1	early 2

**Table 4**  
*The Barrs sherd dating*



EAST SUSSEX

## *Crane Down (CRA13)*

Pottery dates discussed: EBA, MBA, LBA, EIA, LIA/RB

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Kent Archaeological Projects

Date of report: August 2014

The analyzed assemblage comprised 874 sherds, weighing approximately 3.2 kilograms ([Appendix 1](#)). Of these 765 were prehistoric, 34 Late Iron Age or Roman, 56 medieval and 18 post medieval. The prehistoric assemblage included: probable Collared or Biconical Urn, dateable to the Early Bronze Age; Deverel-Rimbury pottery, dateable to the Middle Bronze Age; and post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, dateable to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (both of which are most likely represented). In all 89 context assemblages were examined. These were mostly small (the largest consisted of less than 50 sherds) and comprised mostly small sherds.

This report focuses on the dating and interpretation of the Bronze Age, the Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age/ Roman material. Of interest are: the wide range of dates represented, which indicate continued or — more likely — repeated or use of the site through time; the Early Iron Age assemblage, examples of which are rare locally; the high proportions of fine wares comprising this latter assemblage, in part a function of date but also indicative of pottery and therefore site use; and the assemblage's fragmentary state, attributable to the traditions represented in it and its treatment after it went out of use.

### ***Early Bronze Age Urn***

The Early Bronze Age is represented by a single sherd in a corky, grog- and flint-tempered fabric of a type characteristic of local Early Bronze Age Urn traditions (Ellison 1980, 33; Seager Thomas 2008a, 25, 27, pl. 1). It could belong to a Food Vessel, a Collard or Biconical Urn, Collared Urn being the most frequently encountered locally. The sherd was recovered from context 11 together with a group of Late Bronze Age date and has no morphological features that would indicate to which tradition exactly it belongs. The chronological attribution of the fabric, however, is certain. Where found in context, Sussex Early Bronze Age Urns are always associated with likely or certain cremation burials. Close local parallels for it are found in Collared Urns from Crowlink (Hamilton 2001, 60) and Black Patch, Alciston (Drewett 1982, 368), both cremation cemeteries, while an isolated sherd was recently found amongst a mixed Bronze and Iron Age assemblage from Pashley Road, Eastbourne (see below).

### ***Deverel-Rimbury***

Unambiguous Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery, distinguishable as such because of its coarse flint-temper (see Seager Thomas 2008a, 31), was present in five contexts 60, 70, 124, 128 and 153.<sup>1</sup> Another three contexts yielded similar pottery, attributable to either the Deverel-Rimbury or post Deverel-Rimbury traditions (contexts 9, 125 and 126). Only context 60, however, can be dated to this period. It yielded 47 thick-bodied sherds belonging to a straight-sided Bucket Urn with a plain, squared rim. This group, which comprises sherds from one pot only, several rim sherds and no base sherds, is likely to come from an inverted cinerary urn. Precise dating of the Deverel-Rimbury assemblage within the Middle Bronze Age is impossible; but the overlap between the sherds comprising it and the coarser flint-tempered post Deverel-Rimbury pottery suggests continuity between the two traditions on site. Well-contextualized East Sussex parallels for the fabric come from — again — Black Patch, Alciston (Drewett 1982, 362–8), Patcham Fawcett (Hamilton unpub.; Seager Thomas 2008a, pl. 1.6) and Plumpton Plain (Hawkes 1935, 39).

### ***Post Deverel-Rimbury***

The bulk of the prehistoric pottery recovered belongs to the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Chronologically diagnostic features within the Crane Down assemblage include: a characteristic suite of fine to coarse flint-tempered fabrics (Seager Thomas 2008a, 41, pl. 2.11–16); a suite of flint-tempered fabrics, mostly fine or fine to medium, and — where their surfaces survive — mostly burnished, with abundant glauconite inclusions (*ibid.*, fig. 11.10–13); and a handful of feature sherds, including thin fingered sherds (from context 125), angular notched-shoulders (contexts 129 and 148) (*ibid.*, fig. 11.10–12), a body sherd with linear impressed decoration (context 152) and thin squared rim sherds, one with cabling (context 118) and one with finger-nail impressions on the top (context 152); and a sherd with what *might* be a clay slurry finish (148) (cf. Seager Thomas 2008a, 41).

The post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage probably includes Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age material. This is indicated by: firstly, the different proportions of glauconitic to non-glauconitic wares present in individual context assemblages (from 0–100%), earlier Sussex post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages incorporating few or none of these, and later Sussex post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages many; and secondly, the feature sherds, which as a group should belong to the later period. In terms of sherd numbers, the assemblage as a whole comprises very high proportions (more than 50%) of fine and fine to medium flint-tempered glauconitic fabrics. The variety of

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<sup>1</sup> Note: Deverel-Rimbury fine and medium flint-tempered wares were not recognized, but their presence amongst the finer post Deverel-Rimbury sherds, with which they sometimes overlap, cannot be ruled out.

fabric types in both period groups, however, is indicative of domestic-type activity (that is to say, 'food' storage, preparation and consumption) (cf. the Early and Middle Bronze Age pottery).

Probable Late Bronze Age groups include those from contexts 19, 25 and 125, which incorporate no glauconitic sherds, as well as some of those in which glauconitic sherds are present in small proportions only — e.g. from contexts 35, 37 and 38. (It should be noted that the absence from an individual context assemblage of, in particular, fine wares but also wares of other fabric types might relate to the function of the assemblage, the durability of the pottery, and/ or the conditions under which it was deposited (see below), not just date, and that where this latter is based upon absence as much as presence, as it is with these groups, it is at *best* only probable). Close local Late Bronze Age parallels for these Crane Down groups include the assemblages from Glynde Pipeline (Seager Thomas 2011) and Fore Down (Budgen 1927; see below).

The Early Iron Age groups comprise the greater part of the assemblage (e.g. contexts 117, 118, 126, 129, 130, 136, 147 and 148). The closest local parallels for these are from the Caburn and Hollingbury Camp hillforts (Drewett & Hamilton 1999, 17–18; Hamilton 1986). Similar groups also come from Glynde barrow (Currey *et al.* 1923) (the actual pottery is unpublished), and Pashley Road, Eastbourne (see below).

### ***East Sussex Ware***

The Late Iron Age/ Roman group comprises thin well-fired grog-tempered East Sussex Ware. Two sandy sherds were also present. Lacking chronologically diagnostic feature sherds, the East Sussex Ware is not closely dateable, and could fall either or both sides of the Conquest (Green 1980). The sandy sherds are Romano-British.

### ***Discussion***

The assemblage itself is not exciting: it is highly fragmented, lacks abundant feature sherds and incorporates nothing likely to add to our understanding of Sussex prehistoric pottery. But in terms of understanding the site, and indeed the prehistoric periods represented by it, it is not without significance. Of interest are: the wide range of dates represented; the presence of Early Iron Age pottery; the high proportions of fine wares comprising this latter assemblage; and the assemblage's fragmentary state.

Prior to the Early Iron Age there was no significant pottery using activity on the site, though it was visited (at least) twice for funerary purposes, thus foreshadowing its use as a cemetery during the Saxon period.

During the Late Bronze Age pottery using activity intensified, changing its nature to something more domestic in appearance. This of course is in no way remarkable. The sequence from funerary to domestic activity, the

relative intensity of pottery using activity and its widespread distribution is evidenced by pottery finds from across southeast England, including Sussex. What is remarkable, is that this continued into the Early Iron Age, which is not well represented locally, and that like its closest local parallels, this occurred where it was both elevated and enclosed. The significance of this is uncertain but it is tempting to relate it to the high proportions of fine glauconitic wares present, which though characteristic of the period, must also reflect the nature of pottery using activity on these sites (cf. Hamilton & Manley 1997, 100; Seager Thomas 2008a, 46).

Finally, though the small size of the sherds comprising the assemblage must in part be attributed to the high proportions of fine glauconitic wares present (these are quite fragile), the fact that medium and coarse wares are fragmented too, suggests that aggradation continued after discard. Obvious mechanisms for this are trampling, rooting and frost, all of which require that it remained on or near the surface (cf. Drewett & Hamilton 1999, 21).

## *Cornish Farm, Crowlink*

Pottery dates discussed: Medieval

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: C.G. Archaeology

Date of report: January 2003

The pottery assemblage from Cornish Farm comprises eight sherds weighing 44 grams. All come from contexts 1/2 and all are medieval (Table 5). The assemblage confirms the evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity. It fails however to confirm the evidence for prehistoric activity. Three fabric types are represented (Table 6). Fabrics Q and FQ are identical to fabrics from nearby Kiln Combe (Freke & Craddock 1982, 183). In the Kiln Combe assemblage, coarse flint-tempered fabrics are thought to belong primarily to the earlier part of the site's occupation and fine, sandy fabrics primarily to the later part of the site's occupation (*ibid*). This system applied to the present assemblage would place it somewhere around the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, more or less the same date as the ditches excavated by Stevens (Stevens in Drewett 1977, 23). It is also consistent with the likely date of the few distinguishable pottery forms/decorative traits present (Table 5). Much of the present assemblage, however, is abraded and it is likely that it remained in an active environment for some time prior to burial. For this reason, it would be unwise to read much into it either in terms of context date or use.

Fabric	No of sherds	Weight	Forms/decorative traits
Q	2	11	Saggy base
FQ	5	24	Applied, finger-impressed strip; flat, expanded rim
QS	1	9	Saggy base

**Table 5**  
*Cornish farm pottery quantification and characterization*

<i>Fabric</i>	Summary description	Inclusions	Firing characteristics/colour
Q	Sandy ware	Common (c 20%) fine to medium quartz sand and rare (c 1%), unburnt medium sand sized flint grit, and rare (c 1-2%) platy voids of unknown origin.	Orange to grey exterior surfaces, grey to brown core.
FQ	Gritty ware	Sparse (c 7%) unburnt, coarse sand sized flint and coloured quartz grit.	Orange to orangy brown surfaces, grey core.
QS	Sandy and shelly ware	Common (c 20%) medium quartz sand and sparse (c 3%) medium to coarse sand sized shell and flint grits.	Orange surfaces, grey core

**Table 6**  
*Cornish farm pottery fabrics*

## *Fore Down: prehistoric pottery from Budgen's excavations and recent fieldwalking*

Pottery dates discussed: MBA, LBA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Judie English (University of Sussex)

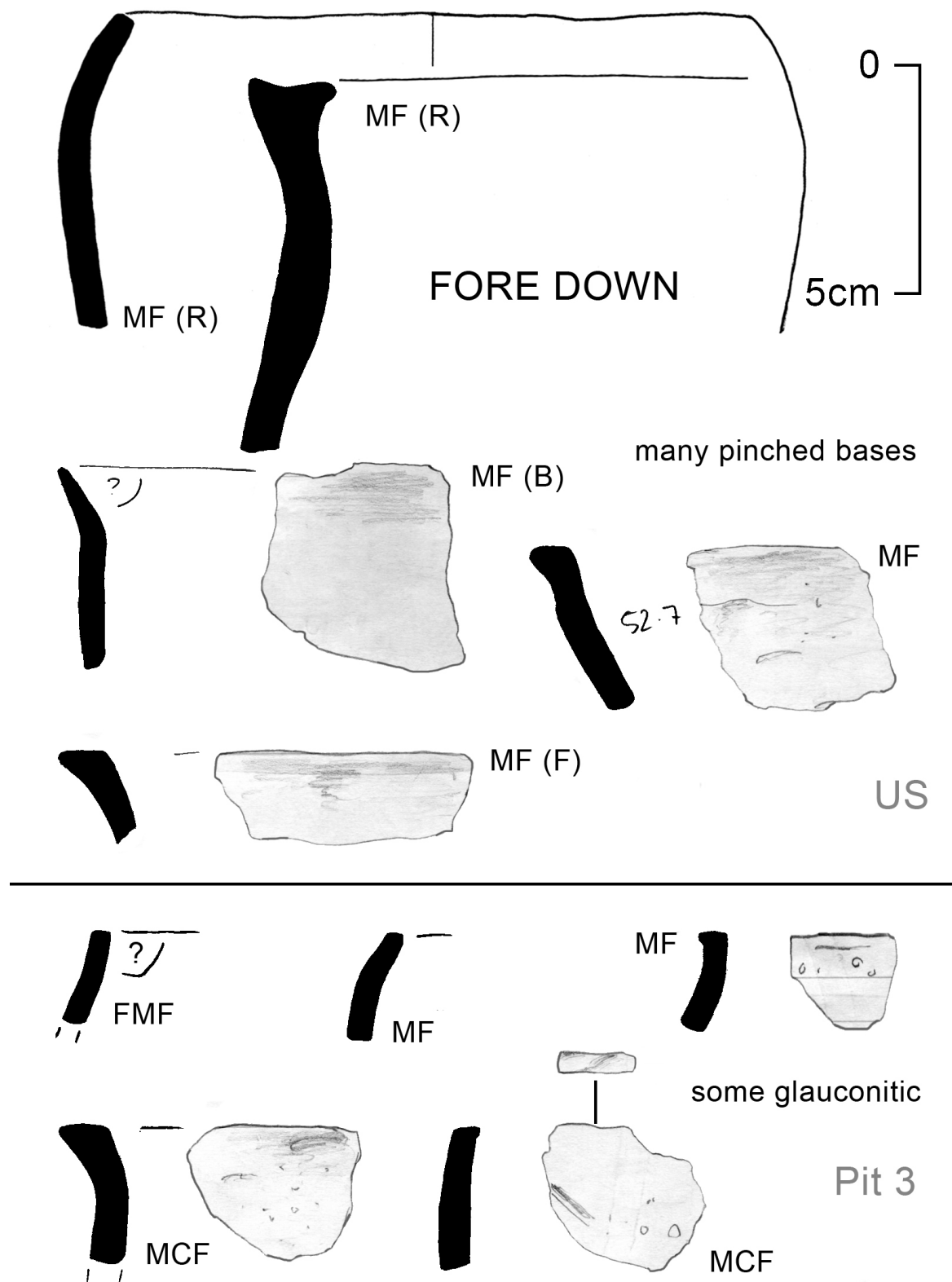
Date of report: March 2011

Record of prehistoric pottery from Fore Down goes back to the 1920s when the Reverend W. Budgen excavated a 'settlement', close to Old Winchester's Pond (Budgen 1927), the material from which suggested to E.C. Curwen: 'Late Bronze Age II overlapping with Iron Age A1' (today's LBA/ PDR) (Curwen 1937). Surviving from these excavations are a group of 250-odd (900 grams) small, quite thin-bodied (4 mm to a rare maximum of 10 mm thick), burnished and unburnished sherds from 'pit 3'; a handful of unassociated sherds among which are several sizeable PDR feature sherds (Fig. 1); and from 'pit 2', a broken loomweight with the elongated-triangle shape typical of the LBA (Fig. 2). The sherds, mostly tempered with fine to medium-coarse burnt flint comprise a typical Sussex PDR fabric suite. Collectively these finds are wholly consistent with Curwen's identification. An early date within the PDR tradition for the bulk of the assemblage is suggested by: firstly, the lack of plastic decoration (one sherd only is decorated, and this with a cabled rim, a decorative motif frequently present in earlier Sussex PDR groups); secondly, the presence in it of a 'hooked' rim convex-sided jar; and its predominant flint-tempering. A *slightly* later element is suggested by the presence of an unassociated sherd with a pronounced internally and externally expanded 'hammerhead' rim (cf. Hamilton 2004, 37, fig. 13.23), and by the presence amongst the group from 'pit 3' of two flint-tempered sherds with glauconite inclusions, something present in early PDR assemblages from the North Weald (e.g. Surrey's Weston Wood, Albury: area 2: Russell 1989, fig. 10), but not usually, or only occasionally, in those from Sussex.

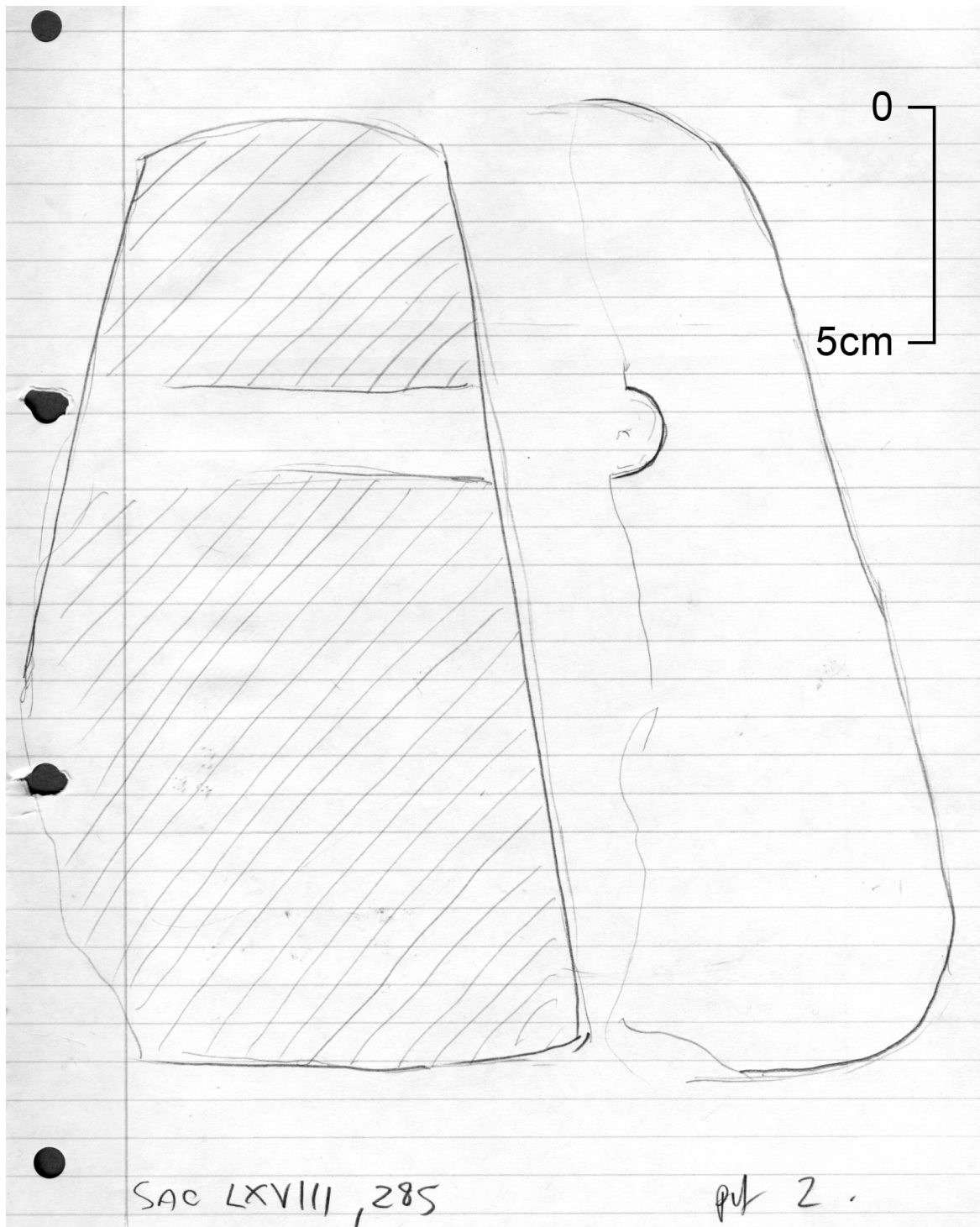
Leaving aside a very weathered sherd in a flinty grog-tempered fabric of possible Beaker date, and a handful of Roman and medieval sherds, the bulk of survey assemblage is similar to that from the settlement and should belong to the same approximate period(s) (Table 7). It too is dominated by fine to medium-coarse burnt flint-tempered sherds, but incorporates one or two of with glauconite inclusions. Significantly, however, it incorporates a higher proportion of coarsely flint-tempered wares, some of which are slightly groggy, and a *small* number of much thicker sherds (up to 13 mm thick), characteristics, which though accommodatable within a PDR suite, are also characteristic of DR (that is: MBA) pottery. The possible implications of this are threefold. Firstly, the assemblage incorporates earlier pottery. Secondly, the survey assemblage is *not* just spoil from Budgen's excavations, for were



this the case we would expect a much closer correspondence between the two groups. This view is supported by the findspots of some of the possible DR pottery, which are downhill of, and some distance from the 'settlement'. And thirdly, it reflects a different set of LBA activities, involving the use of different wares. Owing to the unstratified nature of the assemblage and the lack of supporting contextual data, these possibilities can neither be confirmed nor their relative importance for understanding the assemblage assessed with certainty. It is the view of the specialist, however, that the assemblage does incorporate both LBA and — at least some — MBA pottery.



**Figure 1**  
*Pottery from Budgen's excavations.*  
 Scale 75%



**Figure 2**  
*Elongated triangular loomweight from pit 2*  
Scale 75%

Locus	Grid reference	Qty	Diagnostics	Tradition	Spot date	Notes
<i>Butcher's Hole, Friston</i>	TV54999980	1	grog	ESW	IA/ER B	
<i>Fore Down — BIO 6</i>	none	26	FMF & MF (like settlement); PDR forms	PDR	LBA	
<i>Fore Down — BIO 6</i>	none	1	FMF with glauconite	later PDR	LBA or EIA	
<i>Fore Down — BI</i>	TQ541020	30	FMF & MF (like settlement)	PDR	LBA	
<i>Fore Down — BI</i>	TQ541020	1	bronze spear frag		later BA	
<i>Fore Down — south of pond</i>	TQ5389801912	3	FMF & MCF; pos PDR form	PDR	LBA	
<i>Fore Down — south of pond</i>	TQ5389801912	1	dense MF	(?)DR	later BA	
<i>Fore Down — lynchet field</i>	TQ5337001935	4	grog	ESW	IA/ER B	
<i>Fore Down — lynchet field</i>	TQ5348601915	5	grog	ESW	IA/ER B	
<i>Fore Down — lynchet field</i>	TQ5348601915	1	shell temper		N/D	
<i>Fore Down — lynchet field</i>	TQ5348601915	1	coin of Napoleon III		post med	
<i>FDL11 1</i>	none	4	MF	PDR	LBA	
<i>FDL11 2</i>	none	2	MF	PDR	LBA	
<i>FDL11 3</i>	none	7	FMF, MF & MCF (like settlement); LBA forms	PDR	LBA	
<i>FDL11 4</i>	none	1	MF	PDR	LBA	
<i>FDL11 4</i>	none	2	MCF	DR or PDR	later BA	
<i>FDL11 4</i>	none	1	beach pebble		N/D	
<i>FDL11 5</i>	none	7	MF some with (?)glauconite	PDR	LBA or EIA	
<i>FDL11 5</i>	none	1	grog		N/D	
<i>FDL11 5</i>	none	1	non-local sandstone		N/D	
<i>FDL11 6</i>	none		MF & MCF	(?)DR & PDR	(?)M BA & LBA	probably LBA
<i>FD 7</i>	none	2	MF including thin fingered	PDR	LBA	
<i>FDL11 8</i>	none	1	MF	PDR	LBA	
<i>FDL11 8</i>	none	1	burnt local stone		N/D	
<i>FDL11 9</i>	none	1	FMF	PDR	LBA	
<i>FDL11 10</i>	none	1	MCF	(?)PDR	later BA	probably LBA
<i>FDL11 11</i>	none	1	greensand		N/D	
<i>FDL11 12</i>	none	2	FMF	PDR	LBA	
<i>FDL11 — Deep Dene</i>	none	1	grey ware		ERB	

Locus	Grid reference	Qty	Diagnostics	Tradition	Spot date	Notes
<i>FDL11 arable west of Fore Down</i>	none	1	grog; possible Beaker decoration	Beaker	Late Neo/EBA	
<i>FDL11 arable west of Fore Down</i>	none	3	grog	ESW	ERB	
<i>Deep Dene — level terrace</i>	TQ536021	1	Burnished, thin FMF with glauconite	later PDR	LBA or EIA	
<i>Deep Dene — rabbit hole</i>	TQ5343602368	2	MF thick & MCF	(?)DR	later BA	
<i>Deep Dene</i>	TQ534023	4	MF thick & CF thick	DR	MBA	
<i>Deep Dene</i>	TQ534023	4		(?)PDR	later BA	
<i>Deep Dene</i>	TQ5348702102	1	multigrit fabric		medi eval	
<i>Ewe Dene</i>	TQ532028	4	fabric		medi eval	
<i>Friston Hill</i>	TV554999	1	multigrit fabric		medi eval	
<i>Friston Hill</i>	TV554999	1	grog	(?)ESW	(?)ERB	
<i>Lullington Heath — west fence</i>	none	1	MF thick	(?)DR	later BA	
<i>Lullington Heath</i>	TQ5405301818	1	multigrit fabric		medi eval	
<i>LH14</i>	none	1	MCF thin	PDR	LBA	
<i>LH15</i>	none	1	dense MF	DR or PDR	later BA	
<i>LH16</i>	none	1	MCF thin	PDR	LBA	
<i>LH17</i>	none	1	dense FMF	DR or PDR	later BA	
<i>LH18</i>	none	1	MCF	PDR	LBA	
FMF = fine to medium flint-temper; MF = medium flint-temper; MCF = medium to coarse flint-temper; CG = coarse flint-temper; grog = grog tempered; ESW = East Sussex Ware						

**Table 7**  
*Fieldwalking finds from the vicinity of Fore Down*

## *Prehistoric pottery from ESH14 (Hailsham)*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA, MBA, LIA/ERB<sup>2</sup>

Report type: assessment

Report commissioned by: Pre-Construct Archaeology (London)

Date of report: April 2014

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from ESH14 comprises 154 sherds weighing approximately 1.5 kilogrammes (Table 8). Three period groups are represented: Late Bronze Age, from contexts [52] and [54], Middle Iron Age, from contexts [72] and [117] and possibly context [74], and Late Iron Age/ Early Roman, from contexts [57], [74], [76], [84], [92], [94], [96], [117], [182] and [186]. Most of the Late Bronze and Middle Iron Age pottery, though weathered, is in fair condition. The Late Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery, including two — probably intrusive — sherds associated with the Middle Iron Age group from context [117], is more heavily weathered and in poor condition. In part this can be attributed to burning, for which there is evidence from most of the Late Iron Age/ early Roman groups, but it is also mostly fragmented and abraded and often encrusted with soil reprecipitates. This suggests that it was exposed to a very different depositional environment.

### *Late Bronze Age*

The Bronze Age pottery is represented by a small suite of flint and flint and grog tempered pottery. In East Sussex such fabrics are associated with both Middle Bronze (Deverel-Rimbury) and Late Bronze Age (post Deverel-Rimbury) pottery traditions. The feature sherds amongst the group, however, all belong to the later tradition. The diagnostic features of these include probable shouldered, rather than straight-sided or bucket shaped jar forms, thin, deeply-fingered vessel walls and a (single) burnished, out-turned rim in a fine fabric (probably from a biconical bowl or jar) (all from context [52]). A lack evidence for decoration, a lack of glauconite in the fabrics and the grog-tempering probably place the assemblage within an early phase of the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition. East Sussex analogues for it include the early assemblages from Beddingham Roman Villa, Fore Down and Plumpton Plain B, all of which included similar grog-tempered fabrics.

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<sup>2</sup> Context [57] also yielded two heavily weathered sherds in a multi-gritted fabric characteristic of the Saxo-Norman period in East Sussex.

### *Middle Iron Age*

The Middle Iron Age pottery consists of untempered and untempered glauconitic pottery. The glauconitic pottery, which dominates the assemblage, is mostly burnished. It includes sherds from two different chronologically diagnostic vessel types: a plain 'Wealden'-type jar with an S-profile, and a very large saucepan pot (both from context [117]). A squared, finely burnished out-turned rim in an unidentified stone tempered fabric from context [76] may also belong to this period. East Sussex analogues for the assemblage come from Bishopstone, the Caburn, Newhaven (Castle Hill) and Norton, all of which yielded Middle Iron Age forms in glauconitic fabrics.

### *Late Iron Age/ early Roman*

The Late Iron Age/ early Roman assemblage comprises grog-tempered East Sussex Ware (also known as Eastern Atrebat, Sussex grog-tempered and Ouse Valley Ware). The forms and fabrics represented in the present assemblage are thought to straddle the period of the Roman conquest, but in the absence of specifically Roman pottery types, with which early East Sussex Ware is often associated (e.g. Newhaven), the assemblage can probably be attributed to the pre-conquest period. Two forms characteristic of early East Sussex Ware groups are present: incised 'eyebrow' decoration on the shoulder (context [76]) and the simple out-turned rim (e.g. context [74]). Approximate East Sussex analogues for vessels within the assemblage, which have been attributed to the Late Iron Age, come from Bishopstone, Eastbourne (ECAT), Herstmonceux Castle and Norton.

### *Interpretative importance*

The interest and interpretative potential of the present assemblage lies primarily in its source and the evidence in it for repeated or extended occupation of a single site over time. Pottery of the dates represented at ESH14 are well known within the county, but not within this part of it, and although it has much in common with the pottery from elsewhere there are differences. The Late Bronze Age pottery, for example, is very grog-rich, while the Middle Iron Age is represented by one only of the fabrics with which the period locally is usually associated. This will certainly have implications in terms of our understanding of regional pottery procurement. The traditions represented are also startlingly different. Currently the mechanism(s) that brought about these changes is unclear and any new assemblage in which successive traditions are represented, particularly if it comes from an area that has not yet been studied and which may yield clues distinct to it, is potentially important. Finally of interest is the evidence for the two different depositional environments. This will obviously be important in terms of our understanding of the nature and development of the site.

Context	No of sherds	Fabrics	Other diagnostic features	Date(s)	Comments
52	23	(S)CF, FG, (S)MF, FF	PDR fineware rim; fingering; no buckets	LBA	Some sherds incorporate chalk
54	2	MF		LBA	
57	21	G		LIA	Very weathered. 2 Saxo-Norman sherds
72	1	GLAU		MIA	Fabric incorporates coarse quartz
74	22	G	Early ESW rim form	LIA	Burnt & very weathered
76	6	G, CS	Incised eyebrow decoration on shoulder; out-turned, squared rim	(?)MIA, LIA	Later pottery burnt & very weathered
84	10	G		LIA	Burnt & very weathered
92	4	G		LIA	Burnt & very weathered
94	1	G		LIA	Burnt & very weathered
96	4	G		LIA	Burnt & very weathered
117	54	GLAU, G	S-profile 'Wealden'-type jar; large saucepan pot rim	MIA, LIA	Later pottery very weathered
182	3	G		LIA	Burnt & very weathered
186	3	G		LIA	Burnt & very weathered
(S) = sparse; CF = coarse flint tempered; FG = flint and coarse grog tempered; MF = medium flint tempered; FF = fine flint tempered; CS = (unidentified) calcareous stone tempered; G = grog tempered (mostly ESW/East Sussex Ware); GLAU = fabric with glauconite sand inclusions					

**Table 8**  
*Prehistoric pottery from Hailsham — analytics*



*Hampden Park, Eastbourne (PLE 13)*

Pottery dates discussed: ?NEO

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: C.G. Archaeology

Date of report: December 2003

A small thin-bodied sherd in a flaky, coarse flint-tempered fabric with a silky *feel* was recovered from context 21. The best East Sussex analogues for it are Neolithic. Owing to its small size, however, the reoccurrence of such fabrics through prehistory, and the absence from this one of any typologically diagnostic features, its exact dating is uncertain. Neolithic pottery is currently unknown from the immediate vicinity.

## Keymer

Pottery dates discussed: LBA or EIA, RB

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Mid Sussex Archaeological Team

Date of report: March 2005

The pottery assemblage from the north-south ditch comprises seven featureless sherds weighing approximately 20 grams. Within it two different period groups can be distinguished. The earliest, from contexts 7 and 20, comprises five sherds in five different flint tempered fabrics. Potentially individual sherds in it could date from as early as the Middle Bronze Age — in the case of a coarsely flint tempered sherd from context 7 — and as late as the Middle Iron Age — in the case of a finely flint tempered fabric with common glauconite inclusions from context 20. As a group, however, they are best paralleled locally in early first millennium BC assemblages and should date either to the Late Bronze Age or the Early Iron Age. The later group, from contexts 10 and 17, comprises two sherds in two different sandy fabrics. The finer of the two (from context 17) is Romano-British. The date of the coarser of the two (from context 10) *could* overlap with the Middle Iron Age date postulated for the glauconitic sherd from context 20 but such coarse sandy fabrics are found in Sussex assemblages belonging to a variety of later dates as well — Late Iron Age, Romano-British, Early Saxon — and, although it cannot be stated with certainty, the dating of the other sherds from the ditch would suggest that it belongs to one of these periods rather than to the Middle Iron Age.

### *Pottery from Peacehaven Barrow (PB07, PB08, PB10)*

Pottery dates discussed: MBA, LBA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Susan Birks (Sussex Archaeological Society)

Date of report: April 2013

The early pottery assemblage from Peacehaven Barrow (PB07, PB08 and PB10) comprises 190 mostly small, heavily weathered sherds (Table 9). Owing to its condition and the mixing, even at the very lowest levels of the excavation, of pottery belonging to quite different traditions, the precise attribution of individual sherds is not always possible, but there is no doubt that it spans a period of at least two millennia (from the Early Bronze Age to the Early Middle Ages). In terms of sherd numbers it is dominated by later Bronze Age (Deverel-Rimbury and post Deverel-Rimbury) and Late Iron Age/Romano-British (East Sussex Ware) pottery.

The assemblage as a whole provides good evidence for pottery using activity in the vicinity over an extended period of time, but particularly the later Bronze Age. (The impression given by the of Late Iron Age/Romano-British assemblage of intensive contemporary pottery using must be tempered by the observation that many of sherds comprising it derive from a single vessel; whereas the earlier group comprises sherds from a number of different vessels). In terms of its condition and composition, however, the best analogues for it are not from barrow excavations, but field walking and lynchet excavations, and it is in such a context that its origins should probably be sought.

Context	Locus	SF no	Fabric	Qty	Other diagnostic traits	Spot date	Comments
9	N/A	499	g	3	none	LIA/RB	ESW; same rim as SF553
9 & 11	section	N/A	g	17	none	LIA/RB	ESW
9 & 11	section	N/A	grey q	2	none	RB	RB fabric
9 & 11	section	N/A	stone	1	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
11	N/A	500	gq	1	none	NEO/EBA	possible Beaker fabric
11	N/A	501	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
11	N/A	502	q	1	none	RB	RB fabric
11	N/A	503	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
11	N/A	504	gf	1	none	EBA	collared urn fabric
11	N/A	504	stone	1	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
11	N/A	505	grey q	2	none	RB	RB fabric
11	N/A	507	ff	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
11	N/A	507	fmf	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
11	N/A	508	not pot	N/A	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
11	N/A	509	unknown	1	none	ND	not washed
11	N/A	510	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
11	N/A	511	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
11	N/A	513	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
11	N/A	515	fmf	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
11	N/A	517	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
11	N/A	520	fmf	1	pinched fingertip impressions on flat body	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric; location of impressions more typical of DR than PDR
11	N/A	521	g	8	none	LIA/RB	ESW
11	N/A	523	ff	10	none	LBA	LBA fabric
11	N/A	537	glau	1	none	LBA/MIA	PDR-E/MIA fabric; colour more typical of LBA/EIA than MIA
11	sq4	N/A	g	3	none	LIA/RB	ESW
11	near slit trench	N/A	g	2	none	LIA/RB	ESW
11 & 13	N/A	N/A	unknown	1	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
13	N/A	514	fmf	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric; part vitrified
13	N/A	518	fmf	2	none	LBA	PDR fabric
13	N/A	522	f	2	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
13	N/A	522	g	5	none	LIA/RB	ESW
13	N/A	525	g	2	none	LIA/RB	ESW
13	N/A	525	unknown	2	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
13	N/A	526	mcf	1	thin, fingered	LBA	DR-PDR fabric; PDR form
13	N/A	527	fmf	3	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
13	N/A	528	g	2	none	LIA/RB	ESW
13	N/A	529	g	1	none	EBA	collared urn fabric;

Context	Locus	SF no	Fabric	Qty	Other diagnostic traits	Spot date	Comments
							tiny
13	N/A	530	fmf	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
13	N/A	532	mcf	4	fingertip impressions on flat body	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric; location of impressions more typical of DR than PDR
13	N/A	534	f	4	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
13	N/A	534	g	1	none	EBA	collared urn fabric
13	N/A	534	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
13	N/A	534	stone	N/A	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
13	N/A	535	glau	2	none	LBA/MIA	PDR-E/MIA fabric; colour more typical of LBA/EIA than MIA
13	N/A	536	mcf	5	none	LBA	DR-PDR fabric; PDR everted rim
13	N/A	538	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
13	N/A	539	ds	2	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
13	N/A	540	g	3	none	LIA/RB	ESW
13	N/A	540	glau	1	none	LBA/MIA	PDR-E/MIA fabric
13	N/A	540	multigrit	1	none	E MED	Saxo-Norman fabric
13	N/A	541	not pot	N/A	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
13	N/A	543	ff	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
13	N/A	543	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
13	N/A	544	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
13	N/A	545	unknown	5	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic (too small) to date
13	N/A	546	mcf	1	none	MBA	DR fabric
13	N/A	547	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
13	N/A	553	f	1	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
13	N/A	553	g	2	rim	LIA/RB	ESW; same rim as SF499
13	sq1	N/A	fmf	2	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
13	sq4	N/A	mcf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
13	T2	N/A	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
13	sq1	N/A	unknown	1	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
21	N/A	550	g	1	rim	LIA/RB	ESW
21	N/A	551	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
36	N/A	531	s	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
36	N/A	552	fmf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
44	N/A	549	charcoal	N/A	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
46	N/A	548	multigrit	1	none	E MED	Saxo-Norman fabric
103	sieved	N/A	c	1	none	MIA	MIA fabric
103	N/A	N/A	charcoal	N/A	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date

Context	Locus	SF no	Fabric	Qty	Other diagnostic traits	Spot date	Comments
103	grid 2	N/A	fmf	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
103	sieved	N/A	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
107	N/A	1	mf	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
107	N/A	3	mcf	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
107	N/A	7	cf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
107	N/A	7	g	2	none	LIA/RB	ESW
107	N/A	8	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
107	N/A	9	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
107	N/A	10	g	1	none	NEO/EBA	possible Beaker fabric
107	N/A	14	g	1	none	NEO/EBA	possible Beaker fabric
107	g12	N/A	f	1	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
107	N/A	N/A	mcf	1	thin body	LBA	PDR fabric
112	N/A	11	q	1	none	RB	RB fabric
112	N/A	12	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
112	N/A	16	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
112	N/A	17	mcf	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
112	N/A	17	mf	2	shoulder groove	LBA	PDR fabric; PDR form
112	N/A	21	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
112	N/A	22	g	1	hard grog	LIA/RB	ESW
112	N/A	22	mf	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
112	N/A	22	unknown	1	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
112	N/A	23	fmf	1	burnished	LBA	PDR fabric
112	N/A	24	cf	4	none	MBA	DR fabric
112	N/A	26	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
112	N/A	27	mcf	6	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
112	N/A	28	mcf	1	none	MBA	DR fabric
112	N/A	29	mcf	1	base of burnished bowl	LBA	PDR fabric; PDR form
112	N/A	29	mf	1	thin, fingered	LBA	PDR fabric; PDR form
112	N/A	30	mcf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
112	N/A	31	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
112	N/A	33	g	1	closed mouthed jar	ERB	ESW; ERB form
112	N/A	34	mf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
112	N/A	35	g	2	hard grog	LIA/RB	ESW
112	N/A	38	mcf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
112	N/A	40	f	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
112	N/A	43	mcf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
115	N/A	41	mcf	1	thin, fingered	LBA	PDR fabric; PDR form
115	N/A	44	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
115	N/A	45	q	1	none	RB	RB fabric
115	N/A	46	g	1	none	LIA/RB	ESW
115	N/A	47	mcf	1	none	M/LBA	DR-PDR fabric
115	N/A	N/A	mf	1	none	LBA	PDR fabric
N/A	T10	N/A	stone	1	none	ND	insufficiently diagnostic to date
Key Fabrics: g = grog; q = quartz sand; mf = medium flint-tempered; ff = fine flint-tempered; fmf = fine to medium flint-tempered; glau = glauconitic; mcf = medium to coarse flint.							

Context	Locus	SF no	Fabric	Qty	Other diagnostic traits	Spot date	Comments
Dating: ND = not dated; M/ LBA = Middle <i>or</i> Late Bronze Age; LIA/ RB = Late Iron Age <i>or</i> Roman; LBA/MIA = LBA, EIA <i>or</i> MIA Comments: DR = Deverel-Rimbury; PDR = post Deverel-Rimbury							

**Table 9**  
*Pottery from the Peacehaven Barrow excavations*

## *Pashley Road, Eastbourne (PAS 12)*

Pottery dates discussed: EBA, MBA, LBA, EIA, LIA/RB

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Jon Seaman (Eastbourne Borough Council)

Date of report: September 2012

The pottery assemblage from Pashley Road comprises 170 sherds weighing just under 0.6 kilograms (Table 10). Four prehistoric pottery traditions are represented: Collared or Biconical Urn, dated to the Early Bronze Age; Deverel-Rimbury, dated to the Middle Bronze Age; post Deverel-Rimbury, dated to the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age (pottery belonging to both of which are probably represented in the present assemblage); and East Sussex Ware, dated to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. There are also two widely, but nonetheless unambiguously dated Romano-British sherds. Of these groups, the most abundant by far is late post Deverel-Rimbury, currently dated to the beginning of the Early Iron Age. There is little doubt that there was pottery-using activity in the vicinity of the Pashley Road site during these periods, and particularly during the Early Iron Age. It should be emphasized, however, that no group of sherds demonstrably belonged to a single vessel, that pottery of different dates occurred side-by-side, and that all the sherds recovered were of small size, all of which militate against secure context dating — that is to say they do not *necessarily* date the deposits from which they were recovered.

The Early and Middle Bronze Ages are represented on site by six sherds only, a single soft, heavily grog-tempered body sherd, of a type associated locally with Collared and Biconical Urns (e.g. at Crowlink), and five thick, coarsely flint-tempered sherds, two of which were broken from the squared rim of a probable Deverel-Rimbury Bucket Urn. Most likely they derive from disturbed funerary deposits upslope of the site. In Sussex, Collared Urn tends almost always to be associated with such deposits. Both Collared Urn, however, and Deverel-Rimbury have increasingly been recognized as minority components of Sussex post Deverel-Rimbury settlement-type assemblages and we should not overlook the possible interpretative implications of this at Pashley Road, both in terms of settlement continuity and — more challengingly — pottery use.

It is not possible to quantify the amount of Late Bronze Age pottery on site with certainty. Locally we can pick out new forms and fabrics, because they are absent from earlier assemblages, but the fabrics of the two phases recurrently overlap or occur together, and we have no way of distinguishing what was and what was not left behind. In the present assemblage 11 flint-tempered sherds have close parallels in Late Bronze Age post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages locally (e.g. from Fore Down and



Shinewater Park), share that phase of the tradition's heavy fingering and thin bodies, and, in so far as they are less sandy, stand out from the bulk of the assemblage's flint-tempered fabrics. Most likely they are of Late Bronze Age date. Owing to their ambiguous associations, however, both at Pashley Road and elsewhere, we cannot rule out a later date for them.

By contrast the identification of the Early Iron Age group, which as already noted comprises the bulk of the assemblage, is clear-cut. It comprises a suite of flint-tempered and shelly fabrics, some of which incorporate grog, many of which are glauconitic and most of which are sandy. This suite has not previously been identified in Eastbourne, but identical pottery (down to the sandy fabrics' unusual ochre hue) is known from a number of sites in and around the Ouse Valley, most notably The Caburn. For Pashley Road, four feature sherds confirm the late phase of the tradition to which the assemblage belongs: a sharply angular shoulder, a rim decorated with a raised chevron pattern, and sherds from two different clay-spattered pots, a rare finish in Sussex but one widely associated with late post Deverel-Rimbury and early La Tène pottery in Kent and on the near Continent. Owing to the small size of the sherds comprising the group it is not possible completely to reconstruct the form of any of the pots represented, but the fabrics, which range from fine to very coarse, suggest a range of different pottery using activities.<sup>3</sup>

Finally, lacking feature sherds, neither the East Sussex Ware nor the Roman sherds (both of which are sandy) are closely dateable.

Ceramically, the importance of the assemblage is threefold. Firstly, in extending the observed association between earlier and later Bronze Age pottery traditions in Sussex, it validates it. Surely the time has come when local archaeologists should address this interpretatively. Secondly, it fills the chronological gap between Shinewater Park and Green Street. Finally, for that period, the presence in the assemblages of one of Kent's defining forms throws doubt on distribution maps, in which a gap yawns between the two counties.

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<sup>3</sup> Some these fabrics continue into the Middle Iron Age but absence of some common, exclusively Middle Iron Age fabrics and the emphasis on flint-tempering, which is rare in East Sussex at that time, rules out this identification for the group *as a whole*.

Locus	no of sherds	Spot date						Other
		EBA	MBA	LBA/EIA	EIA	LIA or RB	RB	
border top	1					X		
front veg patch	1				X			
topsoil	2				X		X	
2 A3	2				X			
2 A4	4				X	X		
3 A3	6				X			
3 A4	6				X			
3 A5	2				X			
3 A5 120	9			X	X			
3 A6	10			X	X			
3 A7	9				X			
3 A10	1				X			
3 A13	10				X			
3 A15	3			X				
3 B3	1			X				
3 B/C2	5				X	X		
3 B/C3	2				X			
3 B3	1			X				
3 B3 87	6				X		X	
3 B4	8			X	X			
3 B4 126	3				X			
3 B5	4				X			
3 B5 120	5				X	X		
3 B6	5		X		X			
3 B8	3				X			
3 B15	3			X	X			
3 C2 117	2				X			
3 C4	2				X			
3 C5	4							
3 C6	13		X	X	X			
3 C9	2				X			
3 C12	1							daub
3 C15	1			X				
3 D4	9				X			
3 Misc	15	X		X	X			stone
4 3rd sondage	4			X				
4 B5	4			X	X			
8 C14	1			X				

**Table 10**  
*Prehistoric pottery from Pashley Road, Eastbourne*

## *Udimore (UDE 03 & UDI 08)*

Pottery dates discussed: Medieval

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: C.G. Archaeology

Date of report: August 2009

### ***The pottery***

A total of 39 sherds weighing 308 grams were recovered from stratified contexts during excavations at Udimore (Table 11). Amongst these a single suite of five coarse medieval fabrics is distinguishable, tempered with siderite (*SID*), shell (*S*), flint (*FQ*), flint and coarse quartz (*FCQ*) and flint and siderite (*FSID*) (Table 12). Three characteristic but not closely dateable medieval forms are present — the saggy base, an applied, fingertip-impressed band and a fingertip-impressed rim — but the fabrics, four of which occurred together in a single feature [27], are characteristically earlier medieval. A date between the eleventh century, the earliest likely date for the feature sherds, and the thirteenth century when sandy fabrics such as those from the nearby Rye kilns become locally prevalent, is suggested for them. The use of siderite, which is present in the Wadhurst Clay, for tempering the two most abundant fabrics, probably indicates local production. A sixth, untempered fabric (*U*) cannot be dated with confidence, but may relate to an earlier occupation of the site.

### ***The slag***

Finds of slag were concentrated towards the east of the site (Table 13). They comprise wholly broken and disaggregated tap-slag, with the residual iron content and dark streak characteristic of primitive smelting. Although not in a primary position, their concentration close to the extant pond, and away from the principal evidence for domestic activity on site (pit [27]), and their association in two features with burnt (or 'roasted') ironstone may indicate a focus of iron making in the immediate vicinity.

Context		Fabric					
		<i>U</i>	<i>SID</i>	<i>FQ</i>	<i>FCQ</i>	<i>FSID</i>	<i>S</i>
		Number of sherds/ weight in grams					
UDE 03	4a	4/8					
UDE 03	7a		2/2				
UDE 03	13a				1/1		
UDE 03	22a						1/3
UDE 03	24a			1/2			
UDE 03	27a		15/145	2/15	1/1	9/125	
UDI 08	US/10	1/1					
UDI 08	10				1/2	1/3	
UDI 08	12				1/1		

**Table 11**  
*Pottery from Udimore*

Fabric code	Fabric description	Feature sherds
<i>SID</i>	c. 5–7% angular siderite (<0.5–2mm). Slightly soapy. Light grey core; red-buff surfaces. Hand-made	Fingertip-impressed band, saggy base, possible simple everted rim (UDE 03, context 27a)
<i>FQ</i>	c. 2% burnt flint (<0.5–1mm & 2–3mm) and common but unquantifiable medium quartz sand. Dark grey core; mid grey to grey brown surfaces	
<i>FCQ</i>	c. 7–10% burnt flint (c. 1mm) and very coarse quartz sand, and common but unquantifiable grog. Soapy. Dark grey core; mid grey to grey brown surfaces	
<i>FSID</i>	c. 5% angular siderite (<0.5–2.5mm) and c. 3% angular to sub-rounded burnt flint (0.5–2mm). Slightly soapy. Light grey core; burnt surfaces	Saggy base (UDE 03, context 27a), fingertip-impressed rim (UD1, context 10)
<i>S</i>	c. 10% platy voids (decalcified shell) and common but unquantifiable medium quartz sand. Burnt surfaces	

**Table 12**  
*Medieval pottery fabrics from Udimore*

Context		Weight in grams
UDE 03	2a	95
UDE 03	4a	35
UDE 03	9b	4700
UDE 03	10a	Not kept
UDE 03	11b	Not kept
UDE 03	13a	213
UDE 03	16a	970
UDE 03	17a	60
UDE 03	27a	56
UDI 08	10	158

**Table 13**  
*Slag from Udimore*

GREATER LONDON/ SURREY

## *Barnfield East/ Leasers Barn, Albury, Surrey*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Judie English (University of Sussex)

Date of report: November 2012

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Barnfield East/ Leasers Barn comprises 257 small, mostly abraded sherds ([Appendix 2](#)). Up to four prehistoric pottery traditions *may* be represented but the greater part of it (more than 95%) can be attributed with reasonable certainty to a single tradition and period — post Deverel-Rimbury, in this case dateable to the Late Bronze Age, somewhere between the end of the 2nd millennium BC and about 800 BC. Its diagnostic characteristics here are a suite of mostly fine to medium and medium to coarse flint-tempered fabrics, thin, sometimes heavily-fingered vessel walls, and a handful of feature sherds displaying typical (although not in all cases exclusively) post Deverel-Rimbury forms, such as the carinated shoulder, the heavily gritted base, and the expanded, hammer-head and the internally bevelled rim. A significant fraction of the assemblage shows evidence of burning in the form of reddened interior and exterior surfaces and breaks.

*Possible* earlier pottery is represented by two very coarsely, but patchily flint-tempered sherds, which have a laminated structure often associated with local Neolithic pottery traditions, a sherd in a coarsely grog-tempered fabric of a type widely associated with Biconical and Collared Urn, which date to the beginning of the Bronze Age, and two or three thick, very coarsely flint-tempered sherds, which could belong to the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Possible later prehistoric sherds amongst the assemblage — once again just a handful — are flint-tempered with natural glauconite inclusions, or shelly. These *could* extend the period covered into the Iron Age. It should be emphasized, however, that in the proportions represented, all of these — both the possibly earlier and possibly later sherds — could be accommodated within the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition; but also that many of the post Deverel-Rimbury types — albeit in smaller proportions — could likewise be accommodated within these earlier and later traditions. In an unstratified assemblage we cannot rule out either possibility.

Owing to its poor condition and lack of stratification, the assemblage can add little to our understanding of prehistoric pottery traditions locally. It is not however without interest. One of the diagnostic characteristics of post Deverel-Rimbury pottery traditions is the frequently large sizes of assemblages comprising them (no other British prehistoric pottery tradition is so abundantly represented). Nonetheless it is unusual to recover it in such quantities from the surface and it is likely to indicate the presence of a

considerable surface or near surface deposit of Bronze Age material — a midden perhaps, or a destroyed rather than abandoned building, both possibilities that are supported by the evidence of burning. In an area known for yielding an abundance of flint work, but very little else, this evidence for permanent, or at the least recurring settlement during one period, and the form this took, is clearly of significance for our understanding of prehistoric activity locally.



## *Battersea Palace (YPE 02)*

Pottery dates discussed: MBA, LBA

Report type: assessment

Report commissioned by: Pre-Construct Archaeology (London)

Date of report: January 2002

Two contexts, 1606 and 1634, yielded prehistoric sherds (Table 14). Earliest is the group from context 1637. It comprises unabraded sherds in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric characteristic of the region's Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. Three conjoining sherds belong to a large, probably bucket-shaped urn with a simple (undecorated) applied cordon of square section. This has no published London parallels but the type occurs in Deverel-Rimbury assemblages from the home counties and beyond. Radiocarbon dates associated with the Deverel-Rimbury tradition place it between c. 1700 and 1150 cal BC (Middle Bronze Age) (Needham 1996).

The group from context 1606 is more characteristic of material belonging to the region's *post* Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. It comprises abraded sherds in two different fabrics, one medium flint-tempered and one fine flint-tempered. Amongst these there are no chronologically diagnostic feature sherds. Neither fabric is sandy, however, a trait which in west London may indicate an earlier rather than later phase within the *post* Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Barclay 1995). Radiocarbon dates associated with early *post* Deverel-Rimbury pottery place it somewhere between c. 1150 and 950 cal BC (Late Bronze Age) (Needham 1996).

Context	Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Dating evidence	Pottery date
1606	20	32	Fabric	LBA
1634	6	171	Fabric, DR form	MBA

**Table 14**  
*Prehistoric pottery from Battersea Palace*

## *Bermondsey Abbey (BYQ 98)*

Pottery dates discussed: NEO, LBA

Report type: assessment

Report commissioned by: Pre-Construct Archaeology (London)

Date of report: May 2010

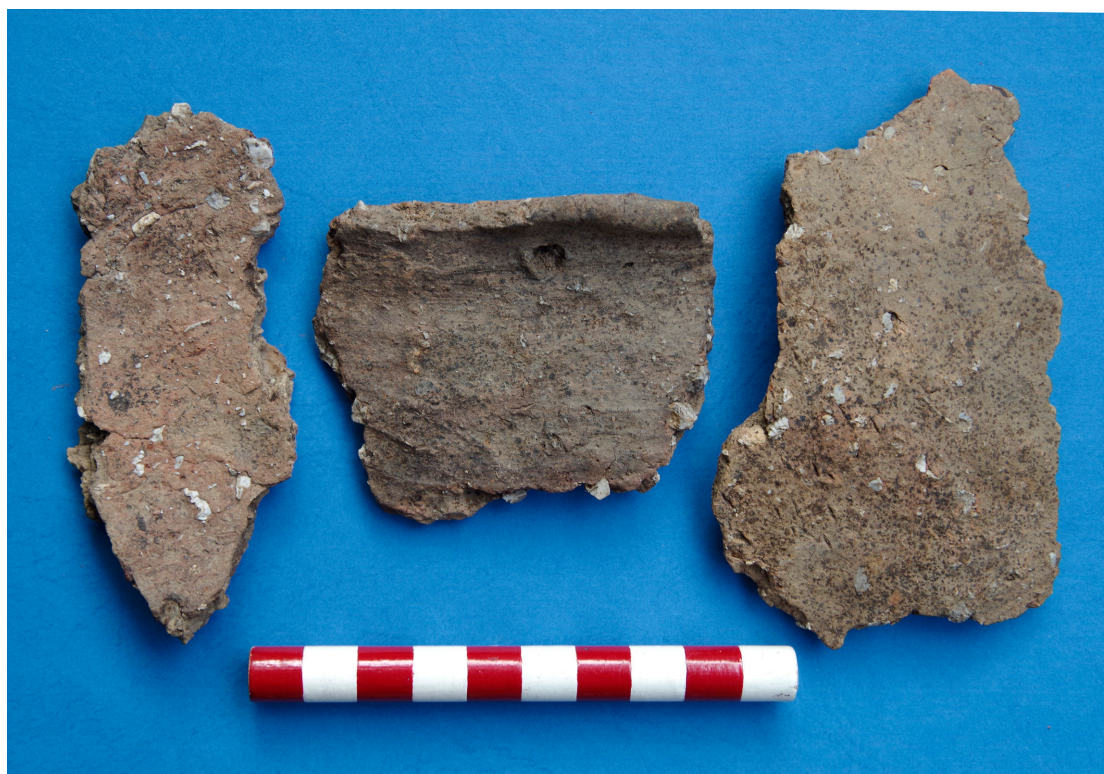
The prehistoric pottery assemblage comprises 39 sherds weighing 640 grams. Two periods are certainly represented: Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age (Table 15).

The Neolithic is represented primarily by a group of large, relatively unweathered sherds from an open bowl recovered from context [9064] (Fig. 3). In a very coarse flint-tempered fabric, it has an out-turned rim, below which it was impressed with a circular tool, the impressions from which project(ed) into the interior of the pot, and short incised lines and/ or fingernail impressions on the body. It was associated with a single weathered sherd in a shell-tempered fabric, a second example of which comes from context [7361]. This latter sherd is not intrinsically datable, owing to the occurrence locally of similar fabrics at different times through prehistory.

The remainder of the assemblage comprises a coherent suite of mostly sandy, sparsely flint tempered and flint and shell tempered wares, associated in this part of the Thames Valley with the late second millennium/ early first millennium BC post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. A later rather than earlier date within this tradition — towards the end of the Late Bronze Age, c. 900 to 800 cal BC — is suggested for it by the number of different fabrics present (7 or 8), the sparsity of the flint temper in them, and the tooled decoration on a sherd from context [9090]. The Late Bronze Age sherds are all abraded.

The unweathered condition of the Neolithic pottery indicates the probable presence of an unrecognized cut feature within context [9064]. Though comprising a few sherds only this is a rare find and is important *as such*. In addition, its good preservation and associations (the shell-tempered sherd) will contribute in a meaningful way to the characterization of Neolithic material locally.

Owing to its small size, its probable re-deposition, and the fact that better stratified assemblages belonging to the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition are known from this part of the Valley, the later assemblage says little new about the nature of this occupation and has no further research potential.



**Figure 3**  
*Neolithic open bowl from Bermondsey Abbey*

Context	Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Fabrics/ other diagnostic features	Likely date
2131	1	6	Medium flint	LBA
4782	2	16	Medium to coarse flint; sandy medium flint	LBA
5054	1	9	Sandy medium flint	LBA
7361	1	22	Shell 1	NEO
7477	1	18	Shell and quartz sand. Fingertip impressed body sherds	LBA
7787	1	21	Medium to coarse flint	LBA
7996	1	18	Medium to coarse flint	LBA
8177	1	4	Coarse flint	LBA
8183	1	14	Sandy medium flint	LBA
8429	2	17	Shell 2; fine to medium flint	LBA
8945	1	8	Sandy medium flint	LBA
9064	24	455	Neolithic open bowl decorated with a circular impression below a slightly out-turned rim, and short incised lines — very coarse flint; medium flint; coarse shell	NEO
9090	1	2	Narrow tooled groove — flint & shell	LBA
9183	1	30	Medium to coarse flint	?LBA
<b>Summary</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>640</b>		

**Table 15**  
*Prehistoric pottery from Bermondsey Abbey: quantification, diagnostics and spot date*

## *Carshalton (OHC)*

Pottery dates discussed: MBA, LBA/EIA, RB, earlier Saxon, Medieval

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Judie English (University of Sussex)

Date of report: October 2014

The pottery assemblage from OHC contains pottery dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the medieval period. In all there are 66 sherds. On fabric or typological grounds 25 of these can be dated with certainty to the Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, Early Romano-British, Romano-British, and medieval periods, and a further 29 with moderate confidence to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age, Early Romano-British, earlier Saxon and medieval periods. The remaining 12 are dated with low confidence to the Middle Iron Age or Medieval periods (Table 16).

For a north Surrey/ Greater London assemblage — both regions where pottery dating is mostly clear — this is disappointing. The reasons for it are four-fold. Firstly, several of the fabrics present reoccurred locally at different periods so that we cannot date them by fabric alone. These include both flint-tempered and sandy ones: the bulk of the assemblage. Secondly, there are only 16 feature sherds, most of which are not chronologically diagnostic. Thirdly, the assemblage includes only one, apparently closed context group (from 44S, 2), so that we cannot date it by association.

That disappointment aside, however, the assemblage is a useful one interpretatively. Of interest are the relative proportions of Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery (1 and 22 sherds, respectively), the condition of the Middle Bronze Age sherd (good), the presence in the later assemblage of a range of fabrics, indicative of a range of pottery using activities. All of these are seen in contemporary groups from elsewhere in the region and place the site in a recognized cultural context. Also of interest are the parallels between the Middle Bronze Age sherd and contemporary pottery from elsewhere in the Thames Valley and the close similarities between some of Carshalton's Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery — notably several burnished fine ware sherds — and similar dated pottery from Hawk's Hill, Leatherhead. These place it in a clear regional context.

### ***Dated pottery***

#### *Middle Bronze Age*

The Middle Bronze Age pottery belongs to the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. It consists of a single, very coarsely flint-tempered rim sherd from a straight-sided vessel: probably a 'bucket urn'. Below its squared rim is a

pre-firing perforation. Such vessels, though occurring further afield are typical of Thames Valley post Deverel-Rimbury traditions (e.g. Barrett 1973). It should date to around 1500BC.

### *Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age*

The Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery belongs to the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. It comprises a suite of eight sandy and flint-tempered fabrics, ranging in texture from fine to coarse. Most are small and many are abraded but there are a handful of feature sherds, which are sufficiently well preserved to be diagnostic of the tradition. These include the rim and shoulder of a small shouldered-jar, the rim of a possible hemispherical bowl and an externally slashed or finger-nail/ fingertip impressed rim.

Chronologically, post Deverel-Rimbury pottery spans the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. Individual sherds within the present assemblage could belong to either or both of these periods, but considered as a whole, the post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage should be *later rather than earlier*. Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (800–700BC) or Early Iron Age.

This is suggested by, firstly, a high proportion of sandy fabrics, which in Greater London and elsewhere is often associated with late post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages (cf. O'Connell 1986, 61–2; Barclay 1995, 10); secondly, a parallel between some very highly burnished sherds and pottery in the Early Iron Age assemblage from Hawk's Hill, Leatherhead (Cunliffe 1965, fig. 12.1); and, thirdly, the presence amongst it of a single hematite-coated sherd, another late feature.

### *Early Romano-British*

An early date is indicated for the Romano-British assemblage by the presence of four early feature sherds: the rim and cordon of a cordoned jar in a sandy micaceous fabric; the pointed, externally-expanded rim of a closed-mouth jar in a decalcified/ fired-out shelly fabric; and the flattened, externally expanded-rim of a closed-mouth jar in a sandy fabric. Early parallels for these feature sherds and fabrics come from Ewell (Cotton 2001, 11–12), Southwark (Marsh & Tyers 1978) and various other sites in the region. A fifth Romano-British sherd is undated, but its fabric, though a long-lived one, first appeared in the region at a similar date to the foregoing forms.

### *Earlier Saxon*

Significant amongst the group dated with only moderate confidence are seven sherds (from various contexts) in a heavily chaff-tempered fabric. One of these has deeply incised herringbone pattern decoration, one a pronounced out-curved neck and one — a thick sherd — a plain rounded rim. There is also a possible rounded base. To a British Prehistorian, the herringbone pattern decoration should be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (cf.

Gibson & Woods 1990, 181), while the combination of heavy decoration and a round bottom fit easily into the Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware tradition. An early date for the fabric is also suggested by its presence in 44S (2), which otherwise yielded post Deverel-Rimbury pottery only. The fabric, however, lacks local prehistoric parallels; the form of the rim and neck sherds, though possibly earlier Neolithic, are not Peterborough Ware forms; while there are no on site associations, such as other Neolithic (or Bronze Age) fabrics, to confirm an early attribution. The only alternatives are that the group is an import from outside the region, and therefore does not correspond to what would be expected of prehistoric pottery locally, or is not prehistoric. Most likely it is not prehistoric. The writer's best guess is that it is early Saxon (cf. Dudley 1980, fig. 33). This period, however, is well outside the writer's comfort zone ceramically and it is strongly advised that a second opinion on its attribution be sought.

### *Medieval*

The medieval assemblage comprises three fabrics: coarse sandy, hard shelly and flinty with coarse, often coloured quartz sand (multigrit). There is a single feature sherd: the widely flared neck of a cooking pot in the coarse, sandy fabric. Collectively these should be Saxo-Norman (c. 11–12th century) in date.

### ***Pottery of uncertain date***

#### *Middle Iron Age*

Finally, four sherds are of possible Middle Iron Age date. The most diagnostic of these chronologically is in a soft shelly fabric very similar to Middle Iron Age fabrics from Ilford, the Lea Valley, Leatherhead, Wisley, etc. (Cunliffe 1965; Greenwood 2002; Lowther 1945; Seager Thomas 2008b). However, in view of the occurrence of shelly fabrics during the Roman and medieval periods locally, and at other periods further afield, and a lack of unambiguous Middle Iron Age associations on site, this dating cannot be confirmed. Also possibly of Middle Iron Age date are two sherds in sandy fabrics, one coarse, which has parallels from the same group of sites, and one fine, which has a Middle Iron Age 'feel', but is not really dateable.

Context	Fabric	Features	Pottery tradition	Qty	Date	Confidence rating	Comments
				66			
none	fine Q	burnished; hematite coating		1	EIA	moderate	
44S (2)	fine QM	round out-turned rim		2	ERB	high	
IWN (3)	RFQ	flat topped expanded rim of closed mouth jar		1	ERB	high	
none	DS	expanded rim of closed mouth jar		1	ERB	high	same as Anstiebury's fabric DS
48S (2)	fine QM			1	ERB	moderate	
28SW (3)	FMF		PDR	1	LBA/EIA	high	
38S pit A	MCF	none	PDR	1	LBA/EIA	high	
44S (2)	MCF	none	PDR	3	LBA/EIA	high	
44S (2)	FMF	rim of (?)hemispherical bowl	PDR	4	LBA/EIA	high	hemispherical bowl probably LBA
44S (3)	MCF	externally slashed rim	PDR	1	LBA/EIA	high	
44S (3)	MFQ	none	PDR	1	LBA/EIA	high	
6WC (3)	MCF	none	PDR	1	LBA/EIA	high	
44S (2)	RFQ	none		1	LBA/EIA	moderate	
5W (2)	FQ	burnished		1	LBA/EIA	moderate	
48S (2)	coarse Q	shouldered jar	PDR	1	LBA/EIA (probably EIA)	high	sandy PDR fabrics tend to be late
44S (2)	Q	burnished neck	PDR	1	LBA/EIA (probably EIA)	moderate	like sherd in RFQ from 44S (3), in bag 43
44S (3)	RFQ	burnished neck	PDR	1	LBA/EIA (probably EIA)	moderate	recalls EIA material from Hawk's Hill
44W (3)	FMF			1	LBA/EIA or LIA	moderate	
48S (4)	MCF	none		1	LBA/EIA or LIA	moderate	
none	FMF	none		2	LBA/EIA or LIA	moderate	
7WC (3)	Q	none		1	LBA/EIA or MIA	moderate	
1907 spoil heap	CF	rim of shouldered jar with below rim perforation	DR	1	MBA	high	
16WN (2)	coarse Q	out-turned neck		1	MED	high	
28S (2)	multi-grit			1	MED	high	
54NE	multi-grit	none		1	MED	high	

Context	Fabric	Features	Pottery tradition	Qty	Date	Confidence rating	Comments
7WC (3)	coarse Q	none		1	MED	high	
US	multi-grit	none		1	MED	high	
46WC (2)	FMF	fragment of cordon		1	MED	low	burnt
48S (5)	hard S	none		1	MED	moderate	
7W (2)	coarse Q	none		1	MED	moderate	
none	hard S	none		3	MED	moderate	
38S (2)	chaff Q			1	MIA	low	
5W2	fine Q			2	MIA	low	
3WC (4)	Q	burnished		1	MIA	moderate	
5W pit B	soft S	none		5	MIA	moderate	recalls Surrey and NE London MIA shelly fabrics
3WC (3)	chaff	none		1	SAX	low	
3WC (4)	chaff	base		1	SAX	low	
44NW (W) (2)	chaff	out-turned neck		1	SAX	low	
44S (2)	chaff	thick, upright rim		1	SAX	low	
48S (2)	chaff	incised chevron pattern	?Peterborough Ware	1	SAX	low	
5W (S) pit B	chaff	none		1	SAX	low	
9WS (4)	chaff	thin, upright rim		1	SAX	low	
44S (3)	Q	none	grey sandy ware	1	RB	high	
none	chaff	none		5	SAX	low	
44S (3)	chaff	none		1	unknown	n/a	
48S (2)	FQ	burnished		1	unknown	n/a	
none	Q	burnished		1	unknown	n/a	
none	chalk	none		1	unknown	n/a	

Key  
Q = quartz sand inclusions; CF = coarse flint temper; RF = rare flint (?temper)  
QM = quartz sand with mica inclusions; FMF = fine to medium flint temper; MCF = medium to coarse flint temper; S = shell inclusions/ temper  
D = decalcified or — more likely in this case — fired out; MF = medium flint temper

**Table 16**  
*Pottery from Carshalton (OHC)*



## *Prehistoric, Saxon and early medieval pottery from Great Fosters Hotel, Egham*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Pre-Construct Archaeology (London)

Date of report: November 2002

### ***Prehistoric pottery***

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Great Fosters Hotel comprises 39 sherds weighing 194 grams. Two prehistoric fabrics were distinguished, FS and Q (Table 17). Neither occurred in a chronologically diagnostic form, but, taken together, they are paralleled in the transitional Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage from nearby Petter's Sports Field (O'Connell 1986, 61). Like the bulk of the Petter's Sports Field pottery both are sandy. Comparison between fabrics from Petter's Sports Field and other earlier first millennium BC sites in the region shows that the proportion of sandy fabrics increases through the period (Barclay 1995, 10). This would imply a later rather than an earlier date for the present assemblage – similar, perhaps, to that of Petter's Sports Field. However, the two fabrics were not closely associated at Great Fosters Hotel and local parallels for one, Q, also occur in assemblages of later first millennium BC date such as that from Ashford Prison, Staines (Seager Thomas 2006a), and a later first millennium BC re-occupation of the site cannot be ruled out. Owing to their condition/associations neither fabric dates the feature which yielded it.

### ***Saxon and early medieval pottery***

The Saxon and early medieval pottery assemblage from Great Fosters Hotel comprises 5 sherds weighing 39 grams. Three Saxon/Saxo-Norman fabrics were identified, G, FS and FC (Table 18). As with the prehistoric fabrics neither G nor FS occurred in a chronologically diagnostic form on site but close parallels for both occur in assemblages from Staines where a date spanning the Early and Middle Saxon periods is proposed for them (fabrics MA and MC: Jones 1984, 74). Although small the Great Fosters Hotel assemblage is unabraded and without obvious later associations and it provides the feature which yielded it, pit 135, with a reliable *terminus post quem*. The remaining fabric, FC, is represented by a single feature sherd belonging to a hand made round shouldered jar with a sharply everted neck. Such vessels are widely paralleled in early medieval assemblages from both before and after the Norman conquest and at Staines they occurred in a range of flint and chalk tempered fabrics closely resembling that of the vessel from Great Fosters Hotel (fabric MD: Jones 1982, 203; 1984, 75; McCarthy & Brooks 1988). The sherd from Great Fosters Hotel was residual in a later feature.

Context		294	295	296	323	334	Total
		Sherd qty/grams					
<i>Flint and sand (FQ)</i>	Sparse (5%) burnt flint of medium to coarse sand size, sparse (5 to 7%) medium quartz sand, and un-quantified (possibly pedological) Fe nodules. Body sherds from 5 to 6mm thick. Grey brown surfaces and core. All sherds very abraded.	6/11	7/14	25/51	1/2	0/0	39/78
<i>Medium quartz sand (Q)</i>	Common (>25%) fine sand and sparse (3%) chaff. Mica rich. Body sherds from 6 to 10mm thick. Dark grey brown interior surfaces, dark grey brown to red exterior surfaces and dark grey core.	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	5/116	5/116

**Table 17**

*Prehistoric pottery fabrics from Great Fosters Hotel, Egham, Surrey: description and quantification*

Context		105	323	334	Total
		Sherd qty/grams			
<i>Grass (G)</i>	Unquantifiable grass. Body sherds from 4 to 7mm thick. Very dark grey to red surfaces and very dark grey core.	0/0	0/0	2/16	2/16
<i>Flint and shell (FS)</i>	Sparse (3-5%) unburned flint of coarse sand size, rare (1-2%) shell, and very rare (<1%) medium to coarse quartz sand. Body sherds c 4mm thick. Dark grey to dark red grey exterior surface and brown interior surfaces.	0/0	0/0	1/10	1/10
<i>Flint and (burnt out) chalk (FC)</i>	Rare (2%) flint, rare (2 to 3%) decalcified or burnt out ?chalk voids and rare (1 to 2%) coarse quartz sand. Mica rich. Body sherds from 5 to 7mm thick. Buff to grey brown surfaces and grey core.	1/12	?1/1	0/0	2/13

**Table 18**

*Saxon and early medieval pottery fabrics from Great Fosters Hotel, Egham, Surrey: description and quantification.*

## *Bronze Age sherds from Epsom School*

Pottery dates discussed: MBA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Archaeology South-East

Date of report: August 2004

### ***Fabric and form***

Bronze Age pottery was recovered from two features, gully 268 and pit 285 (Table 19). Two fabrics are distinguishable, fabrics F1 and F2. Both are heavily tempered with fine sand-sized (0.25mm) to small granule-sized (5mm) burnt flint, soft, and irregularly fired with red oxidized surfaces merging into dark grey unoxidized surfaces. F1 comprises thicker sherds, incorporates less intermediate-sized flint and is redder than F2. Sherds from three vessels come from pit 285 — a convex-sided jar in F1 with a squared hook-rim c. 26 cm diameter (vessel 1), a convex to straight-sided jar in F2 with a rounded hook-rim of unknown diameter (vessel 2), and a convex-sided jar in F2 with an internally-bevelled rim c. 18cm in diameter and, located just below it, a small applied-boss (vessel 3). From gully 268 are a rim and a base-sherd in F2 which cannot be reconstructed fully but probably belong to a vessel similar to vessel 2.

### ***Dating***

Individually the foregoing traits could belong either to the Deverel-Rimbury or to the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, i.e., they could be either Middle or Late Bronze Age, but collectively they are more characteristic of the earlier tradition, albeit somewhere near its end (c. 1150 Cal BC). The key chronological indicators are 1) the limited range of fabrics and the coarse texture of these, 2) the thickness of vessel 1, which in a convex-sided jar is characteristic of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, 3) the lack of specifically post Deverel-Rimbury traits, and 4) the boss, a feature widely recurrent in Deverel-Rimbury assemblages but only occasionally present in post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages. The un-abraded condition of the assemblage would indicate that it was buried soon after breakage.

### ***Use and disposal***

The similar form of all four vessels and the lack of fine and/or very course wares, both of which are known from contemporary assemblages, suggest that only a limited range of pottery-using activities occurred on site. While it is recognized that the role of individual Deverel-Rimbury vessels could sometimes change — repair-holes on burial urns suggests for example that they had a use prior to burial — the best fit for the present assemblage is domestic. Vessels 1 and 2 are within the size-range conventionally associated

with storage and vessel 3 within that associated with the preparation and serving of food. After breakage vessel 1 was burned and though un-abraded all four are represented by a few sherds only. In part this will be a function of excavation but it also suggests a mechanism for their disposal consistent with a domestic role. This is that they were discarded on a midden prior to burial.

Cut	Fill	Sample	F1		F2	
			qty.	grams	qty.	grams
268	N/A	12	1	14	12	37
285	286	N/A	-	-	1	3
285	286/7	N/A	6	138	10	50
285	287	N/A	3	32	3	21

**Table 19**  
*Later Bronze Age pottery from Epsom School (EPS 03)*

## **An archaeological excavation at Long Grove Road, Epsom**

JIM STEVENSON

with contributions by

MIKE SEAGER THOMAS, CHRIS BUTLER and LISA GRAY

*Excavation undertaken by Archaeology South-East at Long Grove Road, Epsom in 2003 revealed evidence of mid–Late Bronze Age features including ditches, pits and other, amorphous, features. It is thought that the more irregular features may represent tree and scrub clearance in the early prehistoric period. The ditches are likely indications of agricultural features, such as droveways and fields, imposed on this cleared landscape in the later Bronze Age. Several postholes were identified within the fields, which may be the remains of internal fences, possibly for stock control. Nearby settlement may also be suggested by a pit containing pottery and worked flint. The excavation has revealed valuable, if ephemeral, evidence of the early landscape in an area that has seen little previous work.*

### **Introduction**

Archaeology South-East (a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit) was commissioned by Surrey County Council Planning and Resources to undertake an excavation of an archaeologically sensitive site at Long Grove Road, Epsom (TQ 2010 6200; fig 1A and B) prior to the construction of a new primary school (Clouston 1998).

The site is bounded by Long Grove Road to the north/north-east, common parkland to the south, south-west and south-east and the former Horton Hospital to the north-west and west (fig 1C). At the time of the excavation the area was mostly given over to a former recreation ground including grassland, an upstanding pavilion, derelict tennis courts and bowling green. This land forms a fairly gentle east-facing slope. The underlying geology is on the boundary of the London Clay and Undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits (British Geological Survey: sheet 270).

An initial stage of archaeological investigation in January 2003, consisting of evaluation of the site by fourteen trial trenches (fig 1C), identified sufficient ancient remains, mostly of prehistoric date, that the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer recommended further investigation of the site by area excavation; this was carried out in March 2003 (Stevenson 2003). Archaeology South-East also carried out an evaluation at Horton Hospital (Stevens 2003), which lies adjacent to the present excavation. This work proved to be archaeologically negative.

The general objective of the excavation was to identify, excavate and record any archaeological remains before they were affected by the development. A more specific aim was to investigate and clarify the nature of prehistoric activity in the area.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

There has been little large-scale excavation in the vicinity of Long Grove Road, although some, more limited, archaeological investigation has taken place. About 800m to the south-west of the site, a small evaluation at Manor Hospital revealed pits of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. Although these were thought to represent a fairly low level of activity, they might indicate a more substantial settlement nearby (Saunders 2000, 177–8). Evidence for aspects of later Bronze Age land management was identified at Warren Farm, Ewell, some 2.5km to the west (Hayman 1995). In sharp contrast to this area of Surrey, the Thames River Terraces to the north have seen a significant number of large-scale area excavations. As a result of this work, the Bronze Age landscape on these terraces can be characterised by the

*Ditches/gullies*

Gully 254 (depth 0.1m) was located at the south-east of the site and aligned east–west. Excavation revealed a gently sloping U-shaped profile and an uneven base. It possessed a light grey/brown silty clay fill. The gully petered out after about 12m. Located just to the north and apparently terminating and respecting 254 was ditch 280 (depth 0.3m) although this feature did have a steeper profile. It is possible that two linear features, 204 and 206, which ran outside the limit of the excavation, may be associated ditch terminals.

Features 224 and 291 (depths 0.15–0.2m) were ephemeral sections of possible gullies existing on the same east–west alignment. They possessed gentle to moderately sloping sides, irregular/rounded bases and had a light grey/brown sandy clay fill. A small feature, 106, sampled during the evaluation stage may represent a possible terminal to gully 224. Similar in nature were gullies 292 and 293 (depths 0.18–0.25m) located to the north. All these gullies are on the same alignment as the mid–Late Bronze Age gully 267 and may, therefore, be associated. It is possible that 293 may in fact be a continuation of this truncated, ephemeral feature. These gullies were not visible during the earlier evaluation stage.

*Pits/postholes/amorphous features*

Five features, 210, 212, 214, 218 and 222 (depths 0.05–0.25m) were located in the south-west corner of the site. They ranged from small and shallow features to more substantial ones with steeply angled sides with fills of light to dark grey silty sandy clay. It is difficult to be sure of the function of these features. The larger sizes of 210 and 214 perhaps indicate that they may be pits; the smaller features may be postholes. However, all are likely to be very truncated so their original size is unknown. Features 236, 240, 242, 244, 261, 263, 274 and 276 (depths 0.15–0.2m) were located in the vicinity of gullies 267 and 293. This series of features, like many of the others on site, was enigmatic and had no clear function. Generally, these contexts were oval or roughly circular in plan and had profiles ranging from fairly gentle to a moderately steep U-shape. Their fills ranged from a light grey to mid-orange/brown silty sandy clay some with evidence of charcoal. Feature 236 produced one small struck flint. It is possible that some of these features are truncated postholes (perhaps associated with gully 267/293); some may be tree or scrub clearance features.

**The prehistoric pottery**, by Mike Seager Thomas

## FABRIC AND FORM

Bronze Age pottery was recovered from two features: gully 267 and pit 285. Two fabrics are distinguishable: fabrics F1 and F2 (table 1). Both are heavily tempered with fine sand-sized (0.25mm) to small granule-sized (5mm) burnt flint, soft, and irregularly fired with red oxidised surfaces merging into dark grey unoxidised surfaces. F1 comprises thicker sherds, incorporates less intermediate-sized flint and is redder than F2. Sherds from three vessels came from pit 285: a convex-sided jar in F1 with a squared hook-rim c 26cm in diameter (fig 4, vessel 1); a convex to straight-sided jar in F2 with a rounded hook-rim of unknown diameter (fig 4, vessel 2), and a convex-sided jar in F2 with an internally bevelled rim c 18cm in diameter

Table 1 Later Bronze Age pottery

Cut	Fill	Sample	F1		F2	
			Qty	Wt (g)	Qty	Wt (g)
267/268	N/A	12	1	14	12	37
285	286	N/A	–	–	1	3
285	286/7	N/A	6	138	10	50
285	287	N/A	3	32	3	21

and, located just below, a small applied-boss (fig 4, vessel 3). From gully 267 are a rim and a base-sherd in F2 that cannot be reconstructed fully but probably belong to a vessel similar to vessel 2.

#### DATING

Individually the foregoing traits could belong either to the Deverel-Rimbury or to the post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition (Middle or Late Bronze Age), but collectively they are more characteristic of the earlier tradition, albeit somewhere near its end (*c* 1150 Cal BC). The key chronological indicators are: 1) the limited range of fabrics and the coarse texture of these; 2) the thickness of vessel 1, which in a convex-sided jar is characteristic of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition; 3) the lack of specifically post-Deverel-Rimbury traits; and 4) the boss, a feature widely recurrent in Deverel-Rimbury assemblages but only occasionally present in post-Deverel-Rimbury assemblages.

#### USE AND DISPOSAL

The similar form of all four vessels and the lack of fine and/or very coarse wares, both of which are known from contemporary assemblages, suggest that only a limited range of pottery-using activities, probably domestic, occurred on site. Vessels 1 and 2 are within the size-range conventionally associated with storage and vessel 3 within that associated with the preparation and serving of food. After breakage, vessel 1 was burned and though unabraded all four vessels are represented by only a few sherds. In part, this will be a function of the probable widespread truncation of features on the site. However, it also suggests that the vessels were not deposited in the features immediately after breakage.

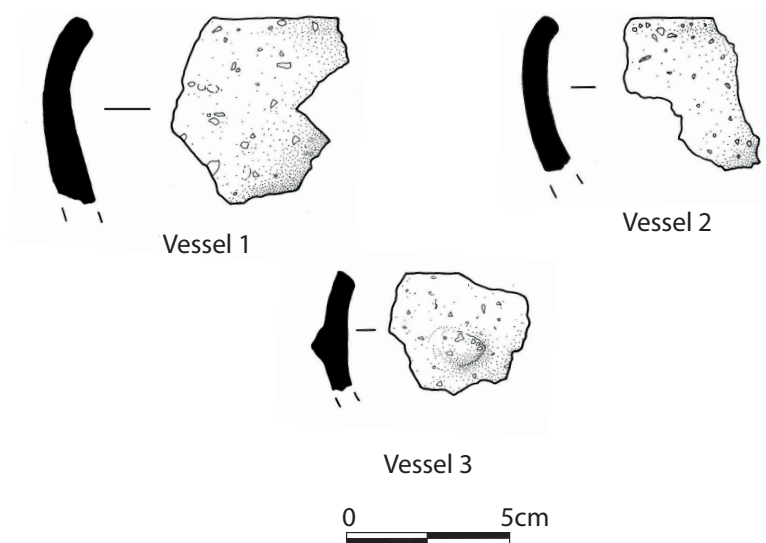


Fig 4 Long Grove Road, Epsom: Later Bronze Age pottery from pit 285.

## *Prehistoric pottery from Harold Wood, Havering (HWP07)*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA/ EIA, LIA

Report type: assessment

Report commissioned by: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of report: July 2012

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Harold Wood comprises 266 heavily weathered sherds with a weight of approximately 0.6 kilograms (Table 20). Sherds belonging two first millennium BC pottery traditions can be distinguished within it.

The earlier comprises a suite of fine to coarse flint- and coarse flint and shell-tempered fabrics, associated both locally and further afield with the LBA to EIA post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. Owing to the small size of the assemblage and the absence from it of diagnostic feature sherds it is not possible to date it with certainty within this period, although the overall range of fabric types is probably indicative a later, rather than earlier date — say around the end of the LBA. The bulk of the assemblage belongs to this period.

The later tradition is distinguished by the presence of grog, flint and grog, and sandy flint-tempered fabrics. While it is present in much earlier traditions locally, and an occasional component of first millennium BC traditions regionally, grog-tempering in the Thames Valley is most characteristic of the Late Iron Age, a view confirmed for the present assemblage by a feature sherd in a grog and flint-tempered fabric of pre-Belgic Middle–Late Iron Age form (from context 334).

Except in so far as it confirms — yet again — the ubiquity of post Deverel-Rimbury activity in the region, the earlier group is of little interest; there are larger, better-preserved and therefore more informative assemblages from elsewhere in the region (at Redbridge for example and in the Lee Valley). Late Iron Age pottery by contrast is not well known locally (the present writer has seen no exact local analogue for the aforementioned feature sherd) and although the present assemblage is too small, too weathered and too poorly defined to make much of, it would perhaps be worth characterizing in more detail.



Locus	sherd qty	weight in grams	fabric(s)	diagnostics	pottery date
34	6	10	fine S or chaff & MCF	fabrics; very thick sherd in MCF	LBA/EIA & first millennium BC
100	3	2	MCF	fabric	LBA/EIA
108	1	1	MFQ	none — too small	first millennium BC
141	1	4	fine S or chaff	fabric	first millennium BC
144	6	2	SCF & G	fabrics	LBA/EIA & LIA
199	2	1	FMF	none — too small	prehistoric
216	5	10	M-MCF	fabric; very thin walls	LBA/EIA
238	1	1	MF	fabric	LBA/EIA
263	4	3	MCF	fabric	LBA/EIA
283	1	1	fine Q	fabric	LIA
296	1	1	U	none — too small	Not dated
301	6	10	MCF	fabric	LBA/EIA
303	3	10	FMF & MCF	fabrics; fingered, slightly out-turned rim of PDR closed-mouthed shouldered jar in FMF	LBA/EIA
305	3	9	FMF & (S)CFS	fabrics	LBA/EIA
318	5	20	MCF & (S)CF	fabrics	LBA/EIA
318	1	8	MF	fabric	LBA/EIA
324	5	3	FMF	fabric	LBA/EIA
328	1	5	MF	fabric; very thin walls	LBA/EIA
334	6	60	FF, FMF & (R)MCFG	fabrics; rim of later IA round shouldered jar in (R)MCFG	LBA/EIA & LIA
341	6	10	U, FMF, MF & MCF	fabrics; PDR-like fingertip impressed rim in MCF	LBA/EIA
361	1	1	FF	fabric	LBA/EIA
376 <33>	27	45	FF, FMF(?)S & MF	fabrics	LBA/EIA
391	1	3	MF	fabric; thin wall	LBA/EIA
403 <34>	158	305	MF & (S)CFS	fabrics	LBA/EIA
409	9	90	(S)MFQ, (R)MCFG, MCF & (S)CF	fabrics	LBA/EIA & LIA
411	1	1	FF	fabric	LBA/EIA
436	2	1	SG	fabric	LIA

Key: (S) = sparse; (R) = rare; FF = fine flint; FMF = fine to medium flint; MF = medium flint; MCF = medium to coarse flint; CF = coarse flint; G = grog-like inclusions; S = decalcified shell voids; Q coarse quartz sand; U = no visible inclusions.

**Table 20**  
*Prehistoric pottery from Harold Wood*

### *Prehistoric pottery from Rayner's Lane (RSA08)*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA

Report type: assessment

Report commissioned by: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of report: May 2009

The Rayner's Lane excavations yielded 4,144 grams of fragmented and mostly abraded prehistoric pottery (54 grams are of later date) (Table 21). It is dominated by a single fabric suite comprising a small range of mostly sandy flint-tempered fabrics, which are associated locally with the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. A handful of plainware feature sherds (thin bodied simple shouldered jars and possible convex-sided vessels — e.g. context 37) and the small range of fabrics, both characteristics of earlier, rather than later phases of the tradition, suggest an early LBA date for it, perhaps around 1000 cal BC (cf. Barrett 1980; Needham 1996). Four sherds only (from contexts 37, 105 & 120) look as though they might be of a different prehistoric date (MBA), but one of these is associated with another common LBA pottery form (the perforated plate) and all four fall within the known parameters of London's LBA pottery. Most likely therefore the assemblage comprises a closed, early LBA group, and it is here that its principal interest lies, since it can be taken accurately to reflect pottery using activity in the vicinity at during this period, which can be explored usefully through comparative analyses of the fabrics and forms present. The assemblage's condition appears to result from the friable nature of the sandy fabrics and the pedology of the site, rather than post depositional disturbance, and the context assemblages — in particular 37 and 105, which yielded sizable groups — probably provide a reliable indicator of the date of the feature fills that yielded them. Its size and composition also herald the possibility of further sizable deposits nearby.

Locus		Weight in grams	Comments/ dating evidence	Spot date
context	other			
8		55	Sandy flint-tempered PDR fabrics ( <i>hereafter</i> FQ). Fingertip impressed rim of PDR shouldered jar	LBA
14	Trench 3	61	FQ	LBA
20		7	Hard sandy fabric	?RB
37		1,643	FQ. Possible perforated plate in coarse flint-tempered fabric ( <i>hereafter</i> CFQ). Rim of PDR shouldered jar; perforated plate fragment	LBA
37	95/215	73	FQ	LBA
37	95/225	386	FQ & fine sandy PDR fabric ( <i>hereafter</i> Q). PDR heavily-gritted base	LBA
59		11	Hard sandy fabric	?RB
83		8	FQ	LBA
85		19	FQ	LBA
97		36	Hard sandy fabric	?RB
105		793	FQ, CFQ & Q. 2 rims PDR shoulder-jars; PDR heavily-gritted base; perforated plate fragment	LBA
111		441	FQ. Perforated plate fragment	LBA
118		98	FQ	LBA
119		162	FQ. Rim of PDR shouldered-jar; perforated plate fragment	LBA
120		22	CFQ	MBA or LBA
125		1	Too small to identify	ND
133		0	Not pottery — charcoal	ND
134		7	FQ	LBA
135		128	FQ	LBA
138		6	FQ (pedologically altered)	LBA
158		1	Too small to identify	ND
211		236	FQ	LBA
Total weight		4,194 grams		

**Table 21**  
*Prehistoric and Roman pottery from Rayners Lane, Raynes Park*

## *Prehistoric pottery from the former Royal Sun Alliance Sports ground, Raynes Park (RSA08 & FSA10)*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Pre-construct Archaeology (London)

Date of report: June 2011

The excavations yielded c. 4.5 kilograms of fragmented prehistoric pottery, consisting of small range of mostly sandy, fine to coarse flint-tempered fabrics, and a single fine sandy fabric, which are recurrently associated within the region with the LBA–EIA post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. A handful of ‘plainware’ feature sherds (mostly thin-bodied, simple shouldered jars) and the small range of fabrics, both of which are characteristics of earlier, rather than later phases of the tradition, suggest a date near the beginning of the LBA for it, perhaps around 1000 cal BC (Needham 1996). The pottery assemblage also incorporates fragments from two or more heavily oxidized, square or rectangular ‘perforated’ plates, a contemporary artefact type of unknown purpose (cf. Bennett *et al.* 2007, fig 153; Needham 1991, fig. 66). A handful of sherds only look as though they might be of a different prehistoric date (MBA), but all fall within the known parameters of the region’s LBA pottery.

### ***Context***

LBA sherds were recovered in small quantities from features across the site, but most come from the upper two fills of the large ditch, most sections through which yielded a range of medium to coarse wares, usually mixed with other artefactual material, including, occasionally, perforated plate fragments and small quantities (between 3 and 6% of the total in the larger context assemblages) of fine ware pottery. It is not possible to say with confidence whether these different pottery and artefact types were mixed at the point of use or afterwards. Two widely separated contexts (105 & 119) yielded non-joining sherds from the same perforated plate, and two (105 & 118) non-joining sherds, *possibly* from the same pot and a different perforated plate. It must be allowed therefore that the movement of material from its point of use to the ditch was not wholly linear.

### ***Composition***

Compositionally the assemblage presents a familiar picture. The range of pottery fabrics and types, and their associations with each other and with other finds categories, is one seen repeatedly in contemporary assemblages from across southeast Britain and beyond (e.g. Seager Thomas 2008a). Indeed one of its principal interests is that it fills yet another gap in what is

already a very widespread and dense distribution: while this reflects the range of uses to which pottery could be and was put during the period (cf. Barrett 1980), which in Britain had not been reached before and would not be again till the end of the millennium, it is also indicative of the numbers of people using pottery. During the period, there was a very dense pottery using population indeed. The only thing which distinguishes the present assemblage from the earlier post Deverel-Rimbury koine as a whole is the perforated plate, the distribution of which (in Britain) remains sharply focused on the Thames Valley and Kent.

### ***Production***

In a note on a contemporary to slightly later assemblage from Redbridge, north of the river, I reported on the evidence for a change in pottery procurement strategies through the period, and the possible growth of craft specialization, one indicator of which was an increased use of sandy fabrics (Seager Thomas 2006b, 107). At Raynes Park, however, sandy fabrics were already common early during the LBA (no doubt reflecting the available clays). Moreover, despite the site's limited range of fabric 'types', few if any single fabrics were used in more than one pot. Possibly this is an accident of recovery but it may be indicative of a more *ad hoc* system of pottery production there. A likely but as yet untested exception is the site's fine sandy fabric, which is widely paralleled on contemporary sites, where it is always a minority fabric and often decorated (e.g. Seager Thomas 2008a, plate 2.17).

### ***Use***

Owing to the fragmentation of the assemblage, which rules out a meaningful reconstruction of the vessels comprising it, and the uncertainty surrounding its pre-depositional context, it is impossible to say much about the uses to which these were put, except to reiterate that they comprised a range of fabrics from fine to coarse, that the coarser wares included small and large pots, and that fine wares, and presumably the uses to which they were put, were very much in the minority.

The only other evidence for use is the oxidization of the perforated plate fragments. The contrast between them and the vessels with which they were deposited, most of which are either unoxidized or show no signs of burning post-breakage, indicates that their use was connected to burning in an *open* or otherwise oxidizing fire. In so far as pottery from the site was unoxidized, this militates against the idea mooted by some writers that they were used in its production.

*Prehistoric Pottery from Tower Bridge Road, London SE1 — final report (TWG00 etc.)*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA, LIA/ E-RB

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Pre-Construct Archaeology (London)

Date of report: April 2008

The prehistoric assemblage from Tower Bridge Road comprises 46 mostly fragmented and/ or highly abraded body sherds weighing approximately 200 grams. Two broad period groups can be distinguished: Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British. No feature sherds were present and dating is based primarily on fabric. The earlier group comprises a typical post Deverel-Rimbury suite. It is represented by seven coarse sandy, sandy flint-tempered, and vesicular (probably shell-tempered) fabrics. As a group these are approximately paralleled in both London and regional Late Bronze Age assemblages (e.g. Seager Thomas 2006b, 107; 2008a; Timby 1996, 46). High proportions of sandy fabrics in Thames Valley post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages are widely associated with a late phase of the tradition, but at present there is no support for this view locally. The later group is represented by sandy, sandy vesicular and grog-tempered fabrics. The grog-tempered fabric, represented by a single sherd only, is a variant of 'East Sussex Grog tempered ware' (Cotton 2001), which in London and north Surrey is restricted to Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British assemblages. The finer sandy ware could be slightly earlier locally, the coarser slightly later. For the assemblage as a whole therefore a transitional date seems appropriate. Owing to the fragmented and/ or highly abraded state of the bulk of the assemblage it should not be assumed that the features that yielded them are of the contemporary date. However, both groups form coherent assemblages, and have good group parallels from the London area, and despite some overlap between the fabrics represented and those of other periods, no pottery-yielding feature need be assigned a *terminus post quem* earlier than Late Bronze Age or Late Iron Age. (Tables 22 & 23)

Fabric code	Inclusions	Sherd thickness in mm	Other diagnostic characteristics
<i>FMF</i>	Abundant (not precisely quantifiable) fine to medium quartz sand and rare to sparse medium to very coarse sand-sized burnt flint	7-9	
<i>MF1</i>	Sparse coarse sand-sized burnt flint	Unknown	Friable
<i>MF2</i>	Abundant (not precisely quantifiable) fine to medium quartz sand and sparse coarse sand-sized burnt flint	8-9	Friable
<i>Q1</i>	Abundant (not precisely quantifiable) medium quartz sand	4-8	Friable
<i>V</i>	Rare medium to very coarse sand-sized platy voids	6-8	
<i>MCF1</i>	Moderate coarse sand to small granule-sized burnt flint	8-11	
<i>MCF2</i>	Abundant (not precisely quantifiable) fine to medium quartz sand and sparse sand to small granule-sized burnt flint	8	
<i>Q2</i>	Abundant (not precisely quantifiable) fine quartz sand	3	
<i>Q3</i>	Abundant (not precisely quantifiable) fine to medium quartz sand	5	Hard, wheel thrown
<i>G</i>	Abundant (not precisely quantifiable) grog) and sparse medium sand-sized angular voids (? decalcified chalk).	5	Hard
<i>QV</i>	Abundant (not precisely quantifiable) fine quartz sand and sparse medium to very coarse sand-sized platy voids (?decalcified shell)	4	

**Table 22**  
*Tower Bridge Road — pottery fabrics*

Site code	Context	No of sherds	Fabric types and date range/weight in grams											TPQ			
			LBA														
											LIA						
			FMF	MF1	MF2	Q1	V	MCF1	MCF2	Q2	Q3	QV	G				
TWG00	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	0	LBA	L		
	40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5				
	584	18	47	0	0	3	2	12	23	0	0	0	0				
	703	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TBA03	1060	4	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	LBA			
	1083	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TBB03	1577	9	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	1925	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Totals		46	70	10	31	3	20	12	23	14	2	1	5	191			

**Table 23**  
*Tower Bridge Road — pottery fabrics and context dating*

## *Whitmore Common, Worplesdon*

Pottery dates discussed: MBA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Judie English (University of Sussex)

Date of report: May 2010

The surviving pots from the two barrows (Table 24) form a typologically, technologically and chronologically coherent group attributable to the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, currently dated to between c. 1500 and 1150 cal BC (the Middle Bronze Age). All are in medium to very coarse flint-tempered fabrics. The assemblage attributed by the Pitt-River's museum catalogue to barrow 1 comprises three weakly convex-sided jars (Gardner 1924, plates X, bottom, & XI, right) (Figs 4 & 5), one with three small bosses arranged more or less equidistantly around the jar's circumference (Gardner 1924, plate X, bottom left) (Fig. 4); that from barrow 2, a single large, weakly convex sided bucket urn with an applied, fingertip impressed cordon (Gardner 1924, plate XI, left) (Fig. 5). As published in Gardner and elsewhere (e.g. Abercrombie 1912; Whimpster 1931), the latter has an unusually narrow base, a mistaken antiquarian reconstruction that can now be discounted. A somewhat larger 'bucket urn' from barrow 1, described in the catalogue but now lost (presumably Gardner's plate X, top) (Fig. 4), and a contemporary watercolour of the excavation of barrow 2, which shows a second cordoned, bucket urn, a straight sided urn and a bossed jar analogous to that from barrow 1 — all of them inverted — broadly confirms the attribution of the assemblage as a whole. The surviving pots, like those in the watercolour, have lost their bases, suggesting that they too were inverted.



PLATE X



from Site (a)  
(height  $13\frac{3}{8}$  inches)



from Site (b)  
(height  $9\frac{3}{8}$  inches)



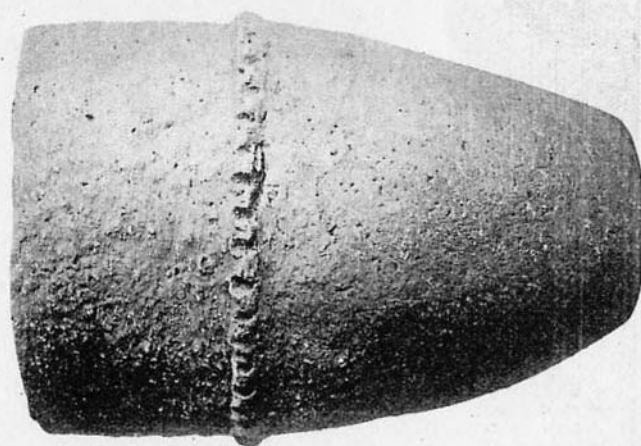
from Site (c)  
(height  $9\frac{3}{8}$  inches)

URNS FROM WHITMORE COMMON, WORPLESDON  
Barrow No. 1

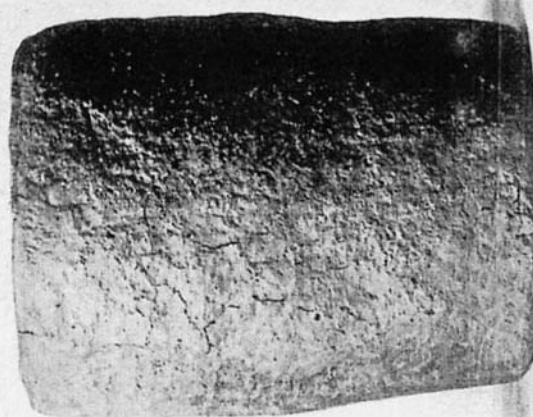
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**Figure 4**  
*Gardner 1924, plate X*

PLATE XI



from Site (a)  
(height 15  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches)

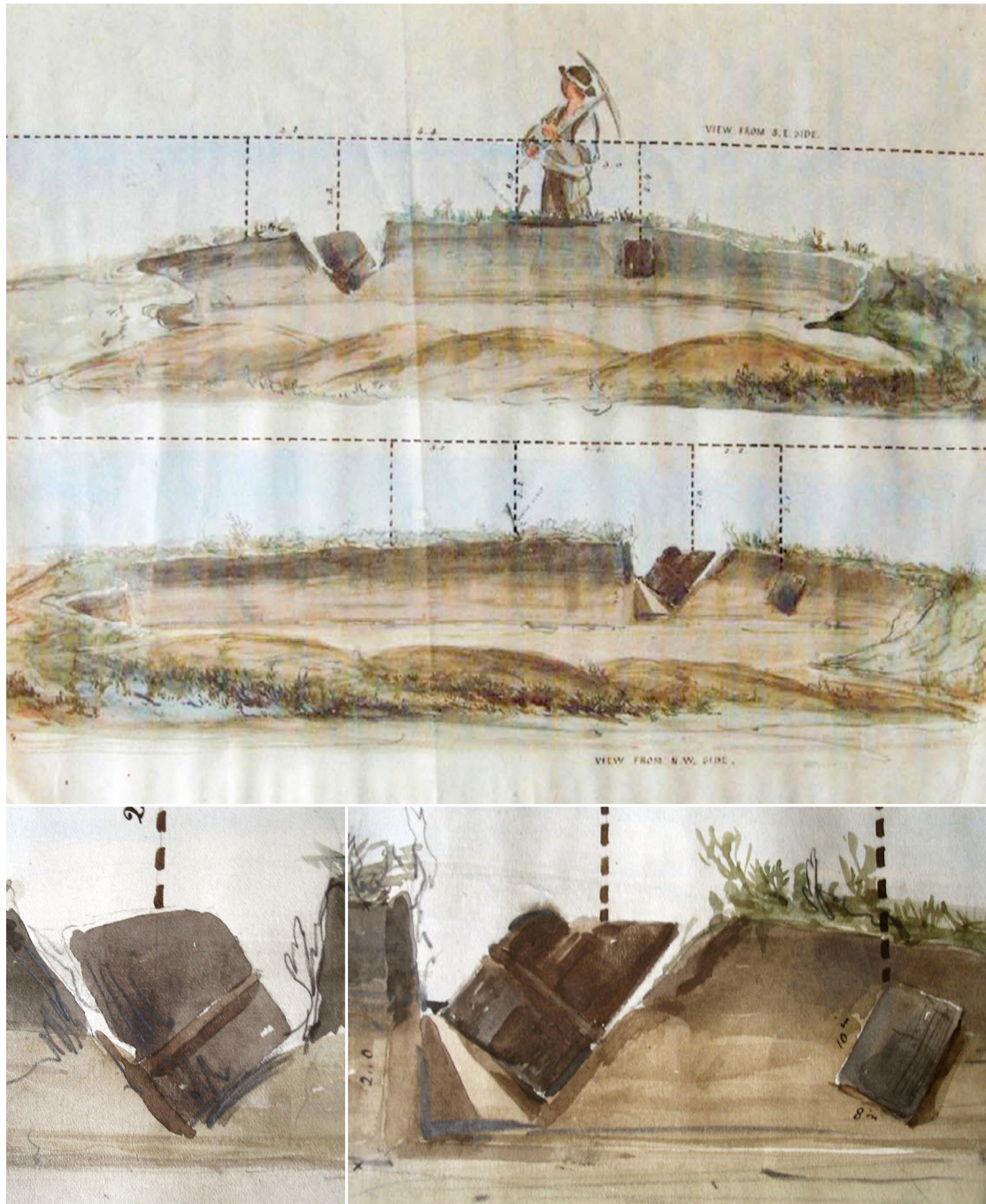


from Site (b)  
(height 12  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches)

URNS FROM WHITMORE COMMON, WORPLESDON  
Barrow No. 2

to face p. 29

**Figure 5**  
Gardner 1924, plate XI



**Figure 6**  
*Watercolour showing the urns in situ*  
 Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum

Context	Vessel type	Diameter	Body thickness	Fabric	Comments
<b>Barrow 1</b>	(?) convex sided jar	18cm	N/A	CF1	Rim only — with slight out-turn around <i>part</i> of the jar's circumference. Lumpy/furrowed exterior surface.
<b>Barrow 1</b>	convex sided jar	23cm	14mm	CF2	Squared rim. Roughly finished exterior surface; finger smeared interior surface. Base truncated
<b>Barrow 1</b>	bossed, convex sided jar	19cm	8–11mm	MCF	Rounded to squared rim. 3 bosses more or less equidistant around the jar's circumference <i>c.</i> 5cm. Roughly burnished exterior surface. Base truncated
<b>Barrow 2</b>	bucket urn	26cm	13–16mm (narrowing to 8–9mm at rim)	VCF	Squared rim. Fingertip impressed, applied cordon 14 cm below rim. Lumpy exterior surface. Base truncated. Two 'repair' holes straddling a crack between the rim and cordon

**Table 24**  
*Pottery in the Pitt-River's museum from Pitt-River's excavations on barrows at Worplesdon, Surrey*

## HAMPSHIRE

### *Biconical Urn from Barnett Copse, Charlton, Hampshire*

Pottery dates discussed: EBA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Judie English (University of Sussex)

Date of report: March 2009

#### ***The Urn***

Although now represented by a photograph (Fig. 7) and a few sherds only, the typological and chronological attribution of the vessel from Barnett Copse is unambiguous — it is a Biconical Urn, and it dates to the first half of the second millennium BC (the Early Bronze Age). Its principal diagnostic features are its shape, the pronounced cordon and its fabric, which has a ‘corky’ texture and is grog-tempered (Fig. 8).

Biconical Urns are not particularly common locally but nonetheless have a wide distribution across southern Britain, approximate analogues for the Barnett Copse vessel having been found, for example, at Shrewton in Wiltshire (Tomalin 1995, fig. 10.3), South Highton in East Sussex (Seager Thomas 2008a, fig. 4) and Sturminster Marshall, Dorset (Calkin 1962). Identical grog-tempered fabrics, which were routinely employed in the contemporary Collared Urn tradition (e.g. Longworth 1984), are widely distributed and common.





**Figure 7**  
*Biconical Urn from Barnett Copse, Charlton, Hampshire*



**Figure 8**  
*Body sherd belonging to the Barnett Copse Biconical Urn*



## *Prehistoric pottery and other fired clay objects from Basingstoke (WEH14)*

Pottery dates discussed: MBA, LBA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Kent Archaeological Projects

Date of report: February 2015

### ***Summary***

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Basingstoke WEH14 consists of 139 sherds weighing just over 2 kilograms (Table 25). The sherds are mostly fragmented but only lightly weathered, suggesting burial soon after discard. Two pottery traditions and three periods are represented: Deverel-Rimbury (*hereafter* DR) dated to the Middle Bronze Age, and post DR (plain ware and ‘developed’ plain ware), dated to the beginning and the middle of the Late Bronze Age respectively (Needham 1996). The different pottery groups are distinguishable on the basis both of their fabrics (Table 26) and their typology. In all but one case (a single isolated sherd), DR pottery comes from Late Bronze Age, not Middle Bronze Age-dated contexts, i.e., the feature complex from which the assemblage derives is of Late Bronze Age date. Whether or not the features were also of different Late Bronze Age dates is unclear.

Associated with the Bronze Age pottery was about a kilogram and a half (56 fragments) of fired clay, mostly from triangular loom weights but including a single fragment of a spindle whorl. Up to three loom weights are represented, two most likely of acute isosceles-type, a type usually associated with the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age, the other, possibly of equilateral-type, a type usually associated with the Middle Iron Age. The loom weights were associated with ‘developed’ plain ware post DR pottery; the spindle whorl with plain and ‘developed’ plain ware post DR pottery.

The assemblage is of interest on four counts. The first is the presence amongst it of pottery belonging to three chronologically sequential groups: DR, post DR plain ware and post DR ‘developed’ plain ware. This has implications in terms of continuity in pottery using activity. The second is a change in emphasis from flint tempered to sandy fabrics, coinciding with the change from post DR plain to post DR ‘developed’ plain wares. Change in fabric composition at this period is not unusual but the *replacement* of flint tempered fabrics by sandy ones is. This has implications for our understanding of pottery procurement strategies locally. The third is the composition of the assemblage, which includes no identifiable bowls, and its association with loom weights. This has implication in terms of its use context. The last is the similar condition of the pottery belonging to all three groups. This has implications in terms of both of pottery deposition and pottery use.

### ***Deverel-Rimbury pottery***

The DR assemblage comprises a small suite of friable, coarsely flint tempered fabrics (MCF and CF). Sherds in these from the site are thick (8–15mm) with a lumpy finish. Two feature sherds most likely belong to this tradition: a plain (un-pinched) base with a near vertical vessel wall (pot 2) and a simple rounded rim from a large, upright or slightly convex sided jar (pot 10). The wall of the latter was perforated post-firing about 4cm below the rim. A slight uncertainty regarding the attribution of these two vessels is introduced by the longevity of the fabric types in which they occur, their very simple forms, both of which *could* be accommodated within the succeeding post DR tradition (cf. Barclay 2009, 32), and the absence from the assemblage of forms such as the bucket urn, which are restricted to the DR tradition. This possibly argues for a late phase within the DR tradition for the group (12th or 11th-century BC) (Needham 1996). The configuration of the group as a whole, however, remains DR, rather than post DR. The site yielded no DR fine wares and only one closed DR context group (comprising pot 2). Examples of analogous Hampshire DR pottery come from the Basingstoke area (Wright *et al.* 2009, fig. 7), Fawley (see below), Kimpton (e.g. Dacre & Ellison 1981, fig. 19) and Twyford Down (Walker & Farwell 2000, fig. 25).

### ***Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery***

The site's prehistoric pottery assemblage is dominated by pottery belonging to the post DR pottery tradition. Two sequential phases of the tradition are discernable within it: post DR plain ware and post DR 'developed' plainware. Both of these date to the Late Bronze Age. Angular post DR 'decorated' ware, which was present locally at Winklebury Camp (e.g. Robertson-Mackay 1977, figs 8 & 9) and Popley (Wright *et al.* 2009, fig. 10), and which dates to the very end of the Bronze Age and the very beginning of the Iron Age, was not present.

The earlier post DR plain ware group comprises a small suite of fine to coarsely flint tempered fabrics (FF, FMF and MCF). As already noted there is some overlap between these and the fabrics of preceding DR group, in particular MCF but also FMF, examples of which from the site are both friable and thick. However, many of the post DR plain ware fabrics occur in thinner form and are better fired than the site's DR pottery, and are fingered in a manner characteristic of the later tradition. Feature sherds probably belonging to it include the externally expanded, internally beveled rim and rounded shoulder of a large bi-partite shouldered jar (pot 1), the rounded hooked rim of a convex sided jar (pot 8), and, from the same context, a burnished, round shouldered jar with a short everted rim, decorated on the upper shoulder with two rows of up to 3 horizontally impressed lines (pot 7). Typologically, a hooked rim belonging to a thin-bodied convex sided jar in a fine sandy fabric (fine Q) should also belong to it, but the fabric of this sherd is more characteristic of the post DR 'developed' plain ware group than the post DR plain ware group (pot 3) and its precise attribution within the post

DR tradition uncertain. Post Deverel-Rimbury plain wares date to around 900BC (Needham 1996).

The post DR 'developed' plain ware group comprises quite a different fabric suite dominated by sandy fabrics (Q) and including rare shelly (S) and Greensand tempered (GSF) sherds. These fabrics appear to have been spatially separated on site from the fabrics belonging to the preceding post DR plain ware group. In fabric Q are a linear impressed sherd (pot 5) similar to those comprising flint tempered pot 7 and the squared rim, slightly out-curved neck and finger tip impressed shoulder of a large round shouldered jar (pot 6) (Fig. 9). Pots of this general sort may occasionally be associated with later assemblages (e.g. Danebury and Park Brow, Sussex: Cunliffe 1984, fig. 6.28; Wolseley & Smith 1924, fig. 11) but this is not apparently the case locally. For our purposes, its key diagnostic features are its rounded shoulder, which is characteristic of post DR plain wares (of both sorts), but not characteristic of post DR 'decorated' wares locally, and its neck, which is more pronounced than on most southern British Iron Age shouldered jars. Post Deverel-Rimbury 'developed' plain wares date to around 800BC (Needham 1996).

Examples of analogous Hampshire pottery come from Wallington Military Road (Hughes 1974, figs 15 & 16) and Winklebury Camp (Smith 1977). Sandy fabrics similar to fabric Q come from Popley (Barclay 2009, figs PP2. 25-6 & 29-9) and Winklebury, though not in chronologically diagnostic form (Smith 1977, figs 36.8 & 10).

### ***Pottery procurement***

It was not unusual for post DR pottery fabrics within a region to change through the period when they were current. Often this entailed the use of more sandy fabrics and additions to the tempers used (Barclay 1995, 10; O'Connell 1986, 61; Seager Thomas 2006b, 107; 2008, 41). But a change from one suite to another, such as appears to have occurred at WEH14, is unusual, and stands out from what is otherwise a pan-regional tradition. This suggests a locally specific pottery procurement strategy.

### ***Pottery use***

Owing to the fragmentation of the assemblage it is not possible to reconstruct the pots comprising it with certainty. The impression received however is of an assemblage of mostly coarse, large diameter jars. There are no cups, no bowls, no dishes; and only one fine ware jar (decorated pot 7). Most likely therefore the assemblage had a restricted use. This should be viewed in the context, firstly, of the spinning and weaving equipment with which it was associated, and secondly, the good condition of the associated DR pottery, for which a restricted use might provide an explanation.

### ***Pottery deposition***

In context 108, DR and post DR pottery occur together. Assuming that the former has been correctly attributed, there are two possible explanations for this. The first is that the DR material was redeposited; the second is that its use life extended though the period when DR pottery was current into that when post DR pottery was current. Supporting the first possibility is the unweathered condition of the DR pottery, for, had it survived from one period into the other, it would be expected to be more weathered than the post DR pottery with which it was associated (but see above). Supporting the second is the absence from the site of a likely source: there is only one possible Middle Bronze Age feature and it yielded a single sherd only. If the first possibility is correct, it implies a source off site or in a now destroyed superficial feature — such as a midden — on site.

### ***Prehistoric pottery — feature sherds***

#### **Context 28**

- (1) Joining sherds from a closed-mouthed bi-partite shouldered jar with a slightly externally expanded, internally beveled rim. Roughly finished. Fabric FMF. Post DR pottery tradition.

#### **Context 32**

- (2) Base sherd and near vertical lower vessel wall with a lumpy exterior finish. Fabric MCF. DR pottery tradition.

#### **Context 34**

- (3) Hooked rim from a thin-bodied, convex sided jar. Rough fingered finish. Fabric fine Q. Post DR pottery tradition.

#### **Context 36**

- (4) Widely splayed base. Fabric Q.

#### **Context 93**

- (5) Thin, linear impressed body sherd (cf. pot 7). Fabric Q. Post DR pottery tradition.
  - (6) Joining sherds from large shouldered jar with a plain squared rim, slightly out-curved upright neck and rounded, finger-tip impressed shoulder. Roughly smoothed. Fabric Q. Post DR pottery tradition.
- Figure 9

#### **Context 108**

- (7) Non-joining sherds from a burnished, round shouldered jar with a short everted rim. Decorated on the upper shoulder with two rows of up to 3 horizontally impressed lines. Fabric FF. Post DR pottery tradition.

- (8) Two rounded, hooked rim sherds from a single convex-sided jar. Roughly finished. Fabric FMF. Post DR pottery tradition.
- (9) Two rounded rim sherds from a thin-bodied, possibly straight sided jar. Rough fingered finish. Fabric FMF. Post DR pottery tradition.
- (10) Plain rounded rim from straight to slightly convex-sided jar with post-firing perforation c. 40mm below rim. Lumpy finish. Fabric MCF. DR pottery tradition.



*Figure 9*  
*WEH14 pot 6*

Locus	Fabric	No of sherds	Weight in grams	Diagnostics	Pottery tradition	Pottery date	Feature TPQ
	Q	1	20	fabric — same as pot 6	PDR	LBA	
	MCF	5	55	fabric; thick sherds with lumpy finish	DR	MBA	
	FC	3	170	top of triangular (acute isosceles-type) loom weight	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	
28	FMF	7	66	fabric; medium thickness sherds with rough finish; single thin sherd; pot 1	PDR	LBA	LBA
	CF	7	255	fabric; thick sherds with lumpy finish	DR	MBA	
32	MCF	1	52	fabric; pot 2	DR	MBA	MBA
34	fine Q	3	20	fabric; pot 3	PDR	LBA	LBA
	FC	3	30	fabric	?LBA/EIA	not dated	
36	Q	3	28	fabric — same as pot 6; pot 4; finger tip impressed sherd similar to pot 6	PDR	LBA	LBA
	FC	19	325	top of triangular (possibly acute isosceles-type) loom weight; fabric — same as loom weight from context 23	?LBA/EIA	not dated	
93	Q	12	305	pot 5; pot 6 (Fig. 9)	PDR	LBA	LBA
	S	1	10	fabric	PDR	LBA	
	GSF	1	22	fabric	PDR	LBA	
	FC	30	945	top of triangular (acute isosceles-type) loom weight	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	
102	FF	6	25	fabric; then, finely burnished sherds	PDR	LBA	LBA
	MCF	11	95	fabric; roughly finished sherds	DR and/or PDR	MBA and/or LBA, LBA	
108	FF	21	226	fabric; pot 7	PDR	LBA	LBA
	FMF	25	275	fabric; some thin, fingered sherds; pot 8; pot 9	PDR	LBA	
	MCF	33	745	fabric; thin, fingered sherds; very rough vertical finishes; pot 10	DR and/or PDR	MBA and LBA	
	FC	1	10	fragment of spindle whorl	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	
113	dense MCF	2	40	fabric	prehistoric	not dated	RB
<b>Total</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>3719</b>	<b>Key:</b> see text and table 25			
Pottery Total		139	2239				

**Table 25**  
*WEH14 Prehistoric pottery — quantification, diagnostics and spot dating*

Fabric	Summary	Detailed description	Finish	Suggested pottery tradition
FF	fine flint tempered	7% fine to coarse sand sized (up to 1mm) burnt flint	burnished	PDR
FMF	fine to medium flint tempered	7% fine to very coarse sand sized (up to 2mm) burnt flint. Grades into:	rough	PDR
MCF	medium to coarse flint tempered	5–10% fine sand to small large granule sized (up to 3mm) burnt flint. Grades into:	rough, lumpy	DR and PDR
CF	coarse flint tempered	10–15% fine sand to small pebble sized (up to 5mm but mostly smaller) burnt flint	rough, lumpy	DR
Q	sandy	10–15% fine to medium sub-rounded-sub angular quartz sand (up to 0.4mm). Some black sand	roughly smoothed	PDR
S	shelly	5% shell flakes (up to 7mm)	unknown	PDR
GSF	Greensand tempered	3–5% medium sand to very small pebble sized (up to 4mm) angular greensand and burnt flint. The Greensand is white, probably from the Upper Greensand.	roughly burnished	PDR
FC	untempered fired clay	poorly fired fine sandy fabric		Earlier first millennium BC

**Table 26**  
*WEH14 Prehistoric pottery — fabrics*

*Badminton Farm, Fawley, Hampshire (SAS 200) — research assessment of the prehistoric pottery*

Pottery dates discussed: EBA, MBA, LBA, EIA

Report type: assessment<sup>4</sup>

Report commissioned by: Southern Archaeological Services

Date of report: March 2012

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Badminton Farm comprises 2600-odd sherds weighing just over 30 kilograms. At least five pottery traditions, which together span the Bronze Age, are certainly represented: Beaker, dating from the very end of the Neolithic period, Biconical Urn, associated with the Early Bronze Age, Early to Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury, and post Deverel-Rimbury, here probably belonging to the very beginning of the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. Beaker is represented by sherds from 9 contexts, most of which are heavily weathered; Biconical Urn by a single shattered but relatively unweathered cinerary urn; and non-specific Early Bronze Age traditions by weathered sherds from 3 more contexts. Best represented is Deverel-Rimbury, which comes from at least 42 contexts, belonging to or associated with a cremation cemetery. Although preservation is variable, 17 vessels in a suite of eight different fabrics can be reconstructed. Early post Deverel-Rimbury is represented by two shattered but unweathered vessels, which are likewise associated with the cremation cemetery, and — possibly — a few stray sherds, and late post Deverel-Rimbury by mostly weathered individual or small groups of sherds from seven contexts along with a single large group, comprising unweathered sherds from at least 5 different vessels — a typical settlement group. There is also a single probable Peterborough Ware sherd. (See Table 27 for details). While some of these vessels/ sherds have characteristics that are regionally and even locally distinct, collectively they form a coherent whole, and, while there are obviously exceptions — the Peterborough Ware sherd is a case in point — for the most part, their attribution is unequivocal.

While the Peterborough Ware, the Beaker and late post Deverel-Rimbury pottery have little or no research potential (they are better represented by larger, better preserved assemblages from elsewhere in the region), the cemetery group may well turn out to be an important one. Interpretatively, its key features are the traditions to which it belongs, which although well understood regionally display some local peculiarities, its size, and the evidence for continuity of use over time. The exploration of these can be expected to contribute usefully to our knowledge of three recurrent,

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<sup>4</sup> A full report on this important assemblage was never commissioned. An offer to deposit the pottery in a Hampshire museum was ignored and it remains in my possession (MST). Any takers?



overlapping and complimentary research topics: regionality, pottery dating and the development of cremation cemeteries over time.

While Bronze Age pottery traditions have much in common across southeast and south central England, and indeed northern France and the Netherlands, within these pan-regional traditions, regional sub-groups — particularly in the Deverel-Rimbury tradition — are recognized, including one centred on Wessex. It is to this Badminton Farm belongs. Its defining characteristics are Barrel Urns, particularly the ‘South Lodge’ type (Fig. 10), flint and grog temper, a particular type of globular jar, etc. With the discovery of more and more vessels, however, the defining types have changed, and the boundaries between regions shifted and even disappeared. Up to a point this is true too of Badminton Farm. To this writer for example it has distinctly a French ‘feel’ (cf. Tatiou: Marcigny & Ghesquière 2003). On the other hand, some Wessex characteristics (the Barrel Urn’s expanded rim) are exaggerated in it, while a number of others are distinct to it (its Biconical Urn and Deverel-Rimbury fabrics, for example, are full of voids, either from the firing out of vegetable matter and/ or the decalcification of shell). These traits, possibly attributable to the site’s peripheral position, need to be accommodated within our developing knowledge of the traditions. A priority, therefore, is to draw them out illustratively. It should be emphasized however that we are not dealing with context assemblages but isolated urns, sometimes even just parts of urns (e.g. from contexts 6216, 6701, 6777 & 6801). There is nothing at all to be gained interpretatively from the description and illustration of the assemblage as a whole.

Finally it is possible that a comparison of the urns horizontally will cast light on either on their chronology and/ or perhaps the cultures or groups responsible for their deposition. The cemetery contains vessel types associated with three pottery traditions conventionally dated to three or — possibly — four different periods: Biconical Urn, the Early Bronze Age, Deverel-Rimbury ‘South Lodge’ type Urns, the end of the Early Bronze Age, Deverel-Rimbury, the Middle Bronze Age and post Deverel-Rimbury, the Late Bronze Age (Dacre & Ellison 1981; Needham 1996). The exact sequence, however, and the extent of any overlap between the different traditions, is far from clear. Possibly the distribution at Badminton Farm reflects this sequence — on Twyford Down, for example, and elsewhere Collared Urns was central to a wider distribution of Bronze Age cinerary urns (Walker & Farwell 200, fig. 22). Alternatively the distribution may reflect the traditions represented, or the family or social groups represented in the cemetery (Ellison 1980). Either way, it is clearly necessary to look at the distribution of these urns, at the distribution of their typologies and fabrics, and not just their typologies and their fabrics *per se*.



**Figure 10**  
*Barrel Urn of South Lodge type from Badminton Farm, Fawley*

Context	Pottery fabric(s)	Diagnostics	Comments	Suggested pottery date
100	<i>SFMF</i>	Fabric <i>SFMF</i>		FMBC
302	<i>CF</i> (flaky)	Whipcord impressed rim and collar	Probably Peterborough Ware. The form is characteristic both of Peterborough Ware and Primary Series Collared Urn. The flaky fabric, however, and the whipcord impressions, though not wholly foreign to Collared Urn traditions, are typically Neolithic	MNEO
331	<i>V, FMFV, RMF</i>	Fabrics <i>V</i> & <i>FMFV</i> — cf. 374, 6042, 6746 & 6749		(residual) MBA or LBA & EIA
332	<i>V</i> & <i>SMCF</i>	Fabrics <i>V</i> & <i>SMCF</i> — cf. 6042		EIA
338	<i>V</i>	Fabrics <i>V</i> — cf. 6042; deep fingering		EIA
343	<i>MCFG</i>	Fabric <i>MCFG</i> — cf. 6687 & 6723	Vitrified	MBA
368	<i>FV</i>		Vitrified. Too small & weathered to date	ND
370	<i>FV</i>	PDR 'feel'		EIA
374	<i>V</i>	Fabric <i>V</i> — cf. 6042; rim of PDR shouldered jar		EIA
404	<i>F</i>		Too small to date	ND
441	<i>MCFV</i>	Fabric <i>MCFV</i> — cf. 6714, 6783 & 6792		E/MBA or MBA
3315	<i>G</i>	Fabric <i>G</i> — cf. 5241 & 5242		LNEO/ EBA
3318	<i>MCF</i> & <i>daub</i>	PDR 'feel'		EFMBC & ND
3342	<i>SFMF</i>	PDR 'feel'	Very heavily weathered	EFMBC
3350	<i>FV</i>	Similar feel to fabric <i>GV</i> — cf. 6777		EBA
5012	<i>V</i>			ND
5025	<i>G</i>	Fabric <i>G</i> — cf. 5241 & 5242		LNEO/ EBA
5035	<i>C</i>	Fabric <i>C</i>		FMBC
5128	<i>V</i>	Fabric <i>V</i> — cf. 6042		EIA
5141	<i>V</i>	Fabric <i>V</i> — cf. 6042		EIA
5223	<i>MFV</i>	Fabric <i>MFV</i> — cf. 6216 & 6701		MBA
5225	<i>CFV</i>	Fabric <i>CFV</i> — cf. 6723		MBA
5241	<i>G</i>	Rusticated (fingernail impressed) Beaker		LNEO/ EBA
5242	<i>G</i>	Tool impressed Beaker		LNEO/ EBA
5237	<i>G</i> & <i>SMF</i>	Fabric <i>G</i> — cf. 5241 & 5242		(residual) LNEO/ EBA & FMBC
5328	<i>MF</i> &	DR straight or convex		MBA

Context	Pottery fabric(s)	Diagnostics	Comments	Suggested pottery date
	<i>FMFG</i>	sided jar		
5337	<i>CFV</i>	Fabric <i>CFV</i> — cf. 6723		MBA
5339	<i>G</i>	Fabric <i>G</i> — cf. 5241 & 5242		LNEO/ EBA
5341	<i>G</i> (several variants)	Fabric <i>G</i> — cf. 5241 & 5242	Heavily weathered	LNEO/ EBA
6042	<i>V, SMCF, FF, Q &amp; QV</i>	2 small PDR shouldered jars, one with a fingertip impressed rim & shoulder; haematite coating; narrow shouldered bowl with flared rim; round shouldered bowl with flared rim	Good late PDR group	EIA
6051	<i>V &amp; Q</i>	Fabrics <i>V &amp; Q</i> ; haematite coating		EIA
6123	<i>SCFG</i>	DR straight sided jar with flat topped, slightly expanded rim		MBA
6137	<i>QV</i>	Fabric <i>QV</i> — cf. 6042		EIA
6168	<i>GV</i>	Fabric <i>GV</i> — cf. 6777		EBA
6193	<i>G</i>	Fabric <i>G</i> — cf. 5241 & 5242		LNEO/ EBA
6197	<i>G</i> (several variants)	Fingernail impressed Beaker		LNEO/ EBA
6213	<i>FMFV</i>	Early PDR shouldered jar with fingertip impressed carination; very thin bodied but not deeply fingered		LBA
6216	<i>MFV</i>	DR Urn with fingertip impressed cordon below rim & bossed, fingertip impressed cordon on shoulder	Odd cross between a Barrel & a Globular Urn. Though in a local fabric, has a French 'feel' to it	MBA
6436	<i>GV</i>	Fabric <i>GV</i> — cf. 6777		EBA
6535	<i>V</i>	Fabric <i>V</i>		EIA
6685	<i>FV</i>	DR 'feel'	Small	MBA
6687	<i>MCF (?)G</i> (small <i>V</i> )	DR Barrel Urn with externally fingertip impressed expanded rim & applied, fingertip impressed cordon just below rim		MBA
6693	<i>F</i>	DR 'feel'	Small	MBA
6695	<i>FMFV</i>	Fabric <i>FMFV</i> — cf. 6746 & 6749		MBA or LBA
6698	<i>MFV</i>	DR convex sided jar with plain applied cordon and squared rim		MBA
6701	<i>MFV</i>	Probable DR Bucket Urn; fabric <i>MFV</i> — cf. 6216, 6728 & 6698	Uniquely for a Bucket Urn this vessel has 2 plain applied cordons between	E/MBA or MBA

Context	Pottery fabric(s)	Diagnostics	Comments	Suggested pottery date
			the rim and an (?) applied, fingertip impressed cordon	
6701	<i>FMFV</i>	Fabric <i>FV</i> — cf. 6213	Small	LBA
6704	<i>FMFV</i>	Fabric <i>FMFV</i> — cf. 6746 & 6749	Friable	MBA
6708	<i>MF</i>	DR square rim	Friable	MBA
6711	<i>MFV</i>	Fabric <i>MFV</i> — cf. 6216, 6728 & 6698		E/MBA or MBA
6714	<i>MCFV</i>	DR Urn with plain applied cordon	Unusual heavy in-turned rim	MBA
6723	<i>CFGV</i>	DR Urn with applied cordon	Very weathered	MBA
6725	<i>FMFV</i>	Early PDR convex sided jar with fingertip impressed rim and side bosses; thin bodied but not deeply fingered; fabric <i>FMFV</i> — cf. 6749	Joining sherd from 6746	LBA
6728	<i>MFV</i>	Probable 'South Lodge' type Barrel Urn with plain applied zigzags between rim and applied, fingertip impressed cordon	Fragmented	E/MBA or MBA
6733	<i>MCFG</i>	Similar to fabric <i>MCF</i> (?) <i>G</i> — cf. 6687		MBA
6735	<i>FMFGV</i>	DR-type fingertip impressed cordon		MBA
6738	<i>F</i>	DR 'feel'	Small	MBA
6743	<i>FMF</i>	DR 'feel'	Friable	MBA
6744	<i>F</i>	DR 'feel'	Small	MBA
6746	<i>FMFV</i>	Early PDR shouldered jar; fabric <i>FMFV</i> — cf. 6749	Joining sherd from 6725	LBA
6747	<i>F</i>	DR 'feel'	Small	MBA
6749	<i>FMFV</i>	DR Bucket Urn with fingertip impressions below rim & applied, fingertip impressed cordon on shoulder		MBA
6752	<i>FMFV</i>	Fabric <i>FMFV</i> — cf. 6746 & 6749		MBA or LBA
6755	<i>MFV</i>	DR urn		MBA
6756	<i>FMFV</i>	Fabric <i>FMFV</i> — cf. 6746 & 6749		MBA or LBA
6761	<i>F</i>	DR 'feel'		MBA
6769	<i>F</i>	DR 'feel'		MBA
6771	<i>FV</i>	DR 'feel'		MBA
6777	<i>GV</i>	Biconical Urn with inverted, plain applied horseshoes between rim and fingertip impressed cordon	Very weak shoulder carination	EBA

Context	Pottery fabric(s)	Diagnostics	Comments	Suggested pottery date
6778	<i>GV</i>	Fabric <i>GV</i> — cf. 6777		EBA
6783	<i>MCFV</i>	Possible 'South Lodge' type Barrel Urn with applied, fingertip impressed cordon & plain applied vertical rib		E/MBA
6784	<i>MF</i>	Fabric <i>MF</i> — cf. 6708		MBA
6786	<i>MCFV</i>	Small DR-type boss; fabric <i>MCFV</i> — cf. 6714 & 6792		MBA
6789	<i>MCF</i>	DR 'bossed' jar with plain rim		MBA
6790	<i>MCF</i>	Fabric <i>MCF</i> — cf. 6789		MBA
6792	<i>MCFV</i>	DR Urn fingertip impressed immediately below rim		MBA
6795	<i>FMF</i>	DR 'feel'		MBA
6798	<i>MFV</i>	Fabric <i>MFV</i> — cf. 6216, 6728 & 6698		E/MBA or MBA
6801	<i>MCFV</i>	'South Lodge' type Barrel Urn with plain applied zigzags between rim and applied, fingertip impressed cordon & plain vertical ribs	Very exaggerated internally applied rim	E/MBA
6802	<i>MCFV</i>	As 6801		E/MBA
6836	<i>MCF</i>	DR 'feel'		MBA
6838	<i>MCFV</i>	Fabric <i>MCFV</i> — cf. 6714, 6783, 6792 & 6801		E/MBA or MBA
<p>Key (in order of appearance)</p> <p>Pottery fabrics: S = sparse; FMF = fine to medium flint temper; CF = coarse flint-temper; V = platy voids (from burnt out chaff and/ or decalcified shell); MCF = medium to coarse flint temper; G = grog temper; F = un-sized flint temper; MF = medium flint temper; FF = fine flint temper; Q = fine quartz sand. Diagnostics (pottery traditions): PDR = post Deverel-Rimbury (Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery tradition); DR = Deverel-Rimbury (Early–Middle Bronze Age pottery tradition). Dates: FMBC = first millennium BC; MNEO = Middle Neolithic; MBA = Middle Bronze Age; LBA = Late Bronze Age; EIA = Early Iron Age; ND = not dated; E/MBA = Early to Middle Bronze Age; EFMBC = Early first millennium BC; LNEO/ EBA = Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age; EBA = Early Bronze Age. For fabric size grades, see Seager Thomas 2008a. For names of pottery traditions and radiometric dates of 'Three Age System' dates used, see Needham 1996.</p>				

**Table 27**  
*Badminton Farm, Fawley, Hampshire — prehistoric pottery, fabrics, diagnostic characteristics and suggested pottery date (spot date) by context*

## HERTFORDSHIRE

*Prehistoric pottery from Sacombe Road, Bengeo, Herts (HETFM 2011.10)*

Pottery dates discussed: Beaker, EBA, LBA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Northhamptonshire Archaeology

Date of report: October 2011

The prehistoric pottery from Sacombe Road, which consists wholly of small context assemblages, comprises 178 sherds weighing approximately 729 grams, most small and heavily weathered. It can be divided into two broad period groups: Beaker/ Early Bronze Age, represented by sherds from two contexts, and later (probably Middle and definitely Late) Bronze Age, represented by sherds from 18 and possibly 19 contexts (see Table 28 for details).

The stratigraphic integrity of much of this material is insecure, most coming from the linear ditches and the upper fills of pits where in many cases they were associated with Romano-British material.

The Beaker pottery, however, which is relatively unweathered and forms a closed assemblage, probably dates the feature from which it was recovered (pit [2073]), while five small groups of later Bronze Age sherds from the lower fills of four further pits provide plausible dates for the filling of these (pits [2060] and [2077] — Middle/ Late Bronze Age; and pits [2045] and [2107] — Late Bronze Age).

*The Beaker*

Owing to its fragmentation — the long axis of the largest surviving sherd measures less than 4 cm — it is impossible to say how big the Sacombe Road Beaker was, or to draw any whole parallels for it from amongst the known Beaker koine. The decorative forms and motifs employed on it however are very familiar: a thin, out-turned rim decorated inside and out with twisted-cord impressions, whip-cord ‘maggot’ impressions forming two (?or more) successive bands of horizontal chevrons, a group of longer, vertical whip-cord impressions, presumably from near the base of the vessel, no surviving unimpressed exterior surfaces at all (cf. Humphrey Case’s Beaker style 2: Case 1992) (Fig. 11, bottom).

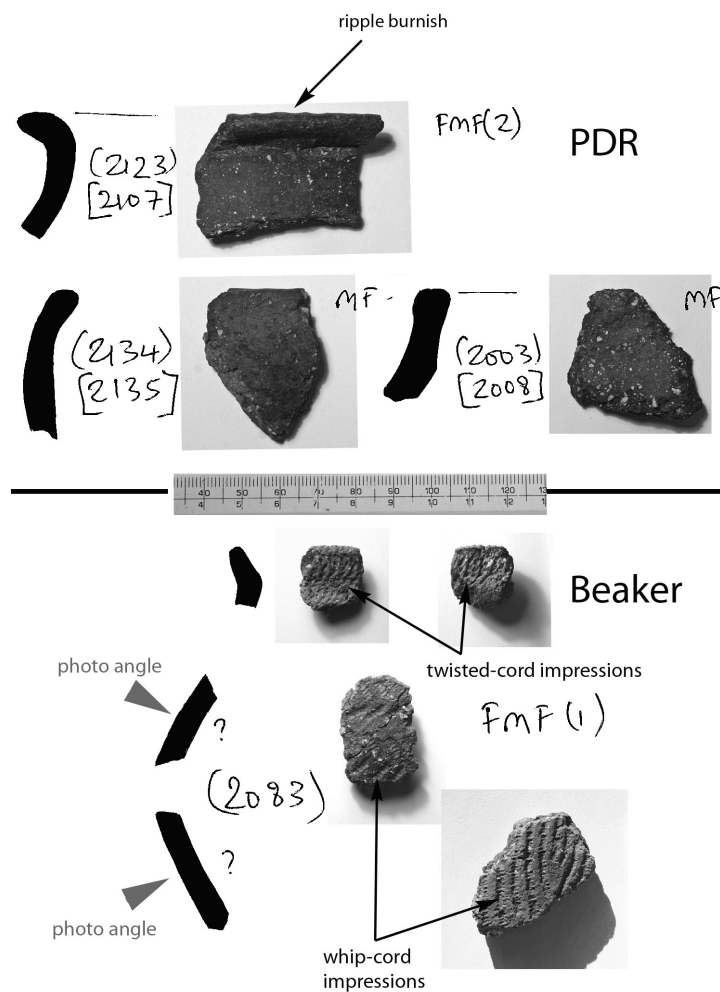
More interesting perhaps is its fabric (*FMF1*). It has a soft flaky paste, which contains no visible grog, but is instead patchily tempered with c. 7% burnt flint of medium to coarse sand-size (0.5–3 mm), similar to that filling some of the sites later Bronze Age fabrics. (The latter, however, have a corky rather than a flaky texture). Of course Beaker pottery often incorporates flint, in addition to the more usual grog, and the local and sometimes sloppy



manufacture of Beakers is emphasized in the literature (Case 1992, 265; Gibson 2002, 88–90), but the combination in a Beaker of so coarse a fabric and such fine decoration is — at least in this writer’s experience — unusual.

### *The Early Bronze Age*

The Early Bronze Age is represented on site by a single, wholly grog-tempered sherd with the light corky texture and deeply oxidized exterior found in the Collared Urn and contemporary traditions (cf. Longworth 1984, 4; Tomalin 1988, 212). It was found in the upper fill of Late Bronze Age pit [2107].



**Figure 11**  
*Pottery from Bengo*

### *The later Bronze Age*

The later Bronze Age assemblage comprises a suite of six fabrics, five flint-tempered, ranging from fine to coarse, and one coarse grog and flint-tempered:

*FF* 10% <0.1 to 1 mm burnt flint. Soft matrix.  
*FMF2* 15% <0.1 to 1.5 mm burnt flint. Soft matrix.  
*MF* 10% <0.1 to — occasionally — 5 mm burnt flint. Soft matrix with a corky texture  
*MCF* 10% <0.5 to 1 mm and 3% 1 to 4 mm burnt flint. Soft matrix  
*MCFG* 5% <0.5 to 3 mm burnt flint and unquantifiable grog  
*CF* 10–15% <0.5 to 7 mm burnt flint. Soft matrix with a corky texture

As a group these fabrics are characteristic of earlier ‘plainware’ post Deverel-Rimbury pottery traditions, dateable to the Late Bronze Age, an attribution supported by the presence amongst them of three typologically diagnostic rim sherds: two — a burnished, much expanded rim in fabric *FMF2* from the base of pit [2107] and a squared, upright rim in fabric *MF* from one of the ditches [2008] — from shouldered jars (cf. Waugh 1968, fig. 17: 13 & 18), and one — an internally hooked rim in fabric *MF* from the upper fill of pit [2135] — from a convex-sided jar (cf. Bradley & Ellison 1977) (Fig. 11, top). The upper end of the fabric size range (*MCF*, *MCFG* and *CF*), however, overlaps with pottery belonging to immediately preceding Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, and it is possible, if not necessarily likely, that the assemblage as a whole straddles both periods.

Owing to the small size of the assemblage and the sherds comprising it, it is difficult to infer much of it in terms of ‘meaning’. Apart from the Beaker, which is intrinsically interesting and whose study genuinely adds to our understanding of Beaker morphology locally, the only thing that stands out is the possible of continuity of use through the Bronze Age, but, given the small number of sherds and the hundreds of years represented by them, the reality is that their use must nevertheless have been separated by very long periods. The lesson of the pottery assemblage therefore is not that there was continuity of pottery use on site, but rather that pottery use returned to it again and again. Why was that? Sadly, the answer to this question is not something to which the assemblage can contribute.

Locus	Fabric	Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Diagnostics	Pottery date	Context TPQ
2003	daub	4	15	None	undated	RB
	MF	21	70	PDR rim	LBA	
	MCFG	17	63	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	
	CF	4	45	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	
2011	MF	14	45	PDR fabric	LBA	LBA
2013	F	1	5	PDR fabric	LBA	LBA
2039	CF	4	25	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	MBA
2044	daub	4	10	None	undated	RB
	FMF(2)	9	15	PDR fabric	LBA	
	MCF	1	5	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	
2050	F	2	4	PDR fabrics	LBA	LBA
2055	FMF(2)	2	3	PDR fabric	LBA	LBA
2061	F	9	10	PDR fabrics	LBA	LBA
2063	MCF	2	8	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	MBA
	MCFG	1	4	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	
2076	F	2	2	DR-PDR fabrics	later BA	Not prehistoric
2082	F	1	1	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	MBA
	MCF	1	3	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	
2083	FMF(1)	42	60	Beaker decorative form	Beaker	Beaker
2084	U	1	10	?PDR fabric	undated	MBA
	F	2	10	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	
2086	FMF(2)	1	5	PDR fabric	LBA	Not prehistoric
	CF	1	3	?NEO fabric	undated	
2104	U	1	1	None — too small	undated	RB
2106	FF	2	4	PDR fabric	LBA	LBA
	MCF	1	6	PDR fabric	LBA	
	G	1	5	Possible Collared Urn fabric	EBA	
2108	F	1	3	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	MBA
2123	U	5	4	None	ND	LBA
	FMF(2)	1	15	PDR expanded rim	LBA	
	MCF	3	65	PDR fabric	LBA	
	CF	8	130	PDR fabric	LBA	
2124	MCF	4	50	DR-PDR fabric	later BA	MBA
2134	MF	5	25	PDR 'hooked' rim	LBA	LBA
Total:		178	729			

**Table 28**  
*Bengeo, Herts (HETFM 2011.10) — prehistoric pottery quantification and dating*

KENT

### *Coarse pottery from Dartford, Kent (KTBW14)*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA, later IA, earlier Saxon

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Pre-Construct Archaeology (London)

Date of report: April 2015

The pottery assemblage from KTBW14 comprises 26 sherds weighing approximately 100 grams (Table 29). Owing to the condition of the assemblage, which consists of small, abraded and featureless sherds only, the absence of any clear relationships within it, and the fact that it is mixed chronologically, its dating must rest on external analogy, with the result that for some sherds it is imprecise. That said, it is likely that five different pottery traditions and periods are represented within it. Earliest are three soft, grog tempered sherds. These are best paralleled regionally in the Collared Urn/ Food vessel tradition, dating to the Early Bronze Age. The bulk of the assemblage (16 sherds) is Late Bronze Age. The evidence for this lies in a suite of fine to coarse flint tempered sherds (fabrics VFF, FMF, MF and MCF), which as a group are characteristic of early post Deverel-Rimbury traditions in southeast England. Sherds in these fabrics are all thin (<9mm thick), which is also a characteristic of the tradition. Less certain is the date of five sherds in a soft shelly fabric. In some parts of the southeast, these would also fit comfortably within the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Shelly fabrics, however, are absent from assemblages belonging to the tradition from nearby sites, such as that from the villa, and present in a Late Iron Age/ early Romano-British one from Greys, just across the river. The best parallel from the region known to the author is in a group of Middle Iron Age pots from the Lee Valley. There are also individual sherds of unambiguous Roman and earlier Saxon date (the latter chaff tempered — C). Owing to its condition and mixing, this assemblage has little intrinsic interest. It is striking however that so many traditions are represented in so small an assemblage, and this is of importance to our understanding of the site, which was close to pottery using occupations belonging to all these periods and provided a catchment for material from them.

Context	No of sherds	Fabric(s)	Comments	Date
US	3	S	Later first millennium BC (FMBC)-fabric type	MIA or LIA/RB
2	1	RB sandy	SF4	RB
	1	MF	Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR)-fabric type	LBA
11	1	MF	PDR-fabric type	LBA
	1	S	Later FMBC-fabric type	MIA or LIA/RB
23	4	MCF	PDR-fabric type	LBA
	1	S	Later FMBC-fabric type	MIA or LIA/RB
43	0	n/a	bog iron (discarded)	ND
62	1	MF	PDR-fabric type	LBA
64	1	FMF	PDR-fabric type	LBA
88	0	n/a	daub (2), lime mortar (1)(discarded), soot-soaked burnt natural (1) (discarded)	ND
104	1	MCF	PDR-fabric type	LBA
118	1	C	Earlier Saxon-fabric type	Anglo Saxon
	1	G	Collared Urn/ food vessel-fabric type	EBA
156	1	MCF	PDR-fabric type	LBA
	2	G	Collared Urn/ food vessel-fabric type	EBA
165	4	MF	PDR-fabric type	LBA
166	2	VFF	FMBC-fabric type	LBA
Total	26	Key: S=shelly; MF=medium flint tempered; MCF=medium to coarse flint tempered; FMF=fine to medium flint-tempered; C=chaff tempered; G=grog tempered; VFF=very fine flint tempered; ND=not dated		

**Table 29**  
*Coarse pottery from KTBW14*

## *Rare prehistoric pottery and a whetstone from Lympne*

Pottery dates discussed: ?NEO, Beaker

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Archaeology South-East

Date of report: January 2003

### **Pottery**

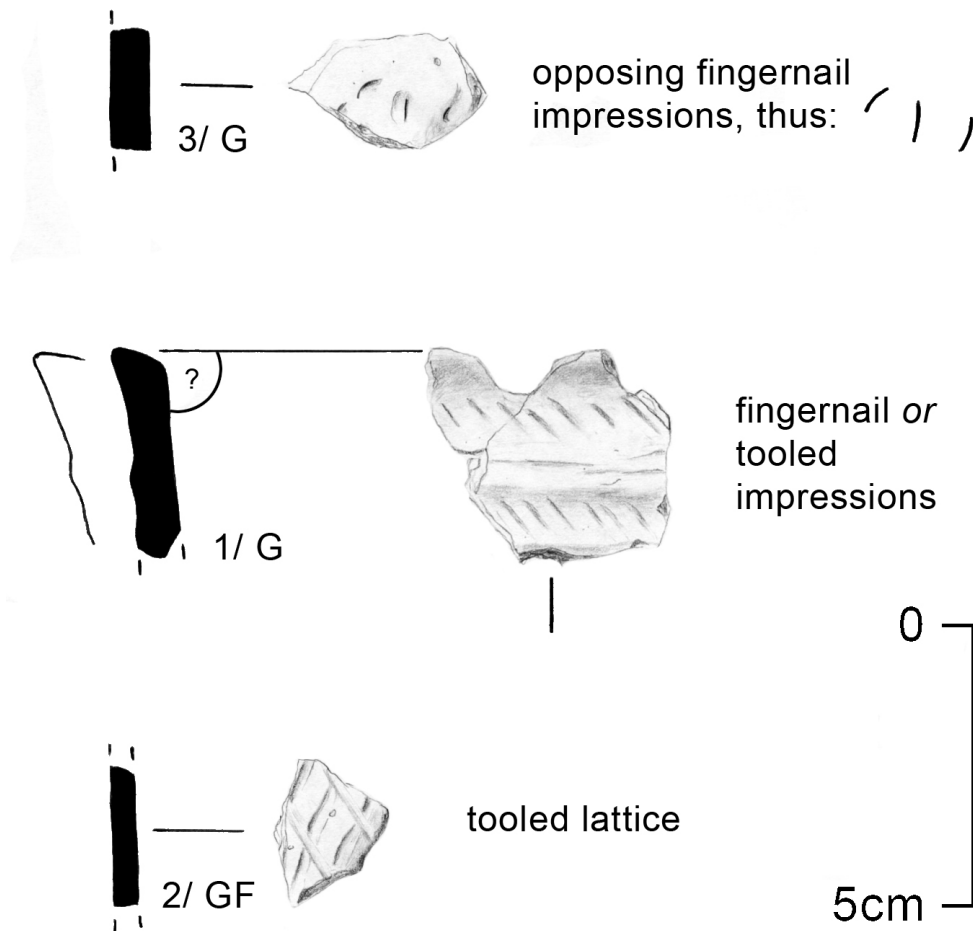
Excavations at Link Park yielded 31 prehistoric sherds with a combined weight of 76 grams. Three fabric groups were distinguished: flint-tempered, from the southern part of the site, grog-tempered from the northern part of the site, and untempered, also from the northern part of the site (Tables 30 and 31). The flint-tempered group incorporates no chronologically diagnostic feature sherds but the best represented fabric within it, CF, is flaky and the longitudinal axes of its large flint grits mostly aligned with the surfaces of the sherds comprising it. This gives it a distinctly Neolithic 'feel'. Examples of the other fabrics in the flint-tempered group, MF1 and MF2, occurred in the same feature as fabric GF and it is possible that they too are Neolithic but both are finer, and, owing to similarities between them and some later Bronze Age fabrics, their dating remains uncertain. The grog-tempered group comprises three fabrics. Fabric G, which is coarsely tempered with grog, and fabric GF, which is tempered with medium grog and fine to medium flint grits, are comparable to some Kent and Sussex Beaker fabrics, and both occur in plausibly Beaker forms. Decoration includes tooled lines (Fig. 12.1 and 12.2), finger-nail impressions (Fig. 12.3) and a ?raised cordon (Fig. 12.1). The remaining grog-tempered fabric, GFS, does not occur in a chronologically diagnostic form and is unoxidized, and, although it is linked spatially and by inclusion type to the two Beaker fabrics, it could be much later. The untempered group is represented by a single sherd whose fabric, U/Fe, is characterized by the presence of numerous, probably natural Fe-oxide nodules. Within Kent and elsewhere in the southeast such inclusions are most frequently encountered in later Iron Age fabrics.

### **Whetstone**

A broken beach pebble weighing 71 grams was recovered from context 2 (trench 5). It is almost certainly from a nearby beach deposit. Comprising a highly micaceous metamorphic quartzite, it will have been selected for use because of its naturally flat shape. Modifications to this resulting from use-wear are visible in its profile, which is slightly a-symmetrical, and a very slight concavity on one face. These indicate use as a whetstone.

# LINK PARK, LYMPNE

Context (24)



**Figure 12**  
*Prehistoric pottery from Lympe*  
Scale 75%



Context	Fabric													
	CF		MF1		MF2		G		GFS		GF		U/Fe	
	Number of sherds/weight in grams													
4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	4	20	7	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	25	0	0	4	6	0	0
Total	4	20	9	15	1	3	7	25	5	4	4	6	1	3

**Table 30**  
*The quantification of prehistoric fabrics from Link Park, Lympne.*

Fabric code	Summary	Detailed description	Thickness (mm)	Colour
CF	Coarse flint	Moderate (c 10%) very coarse sand sized to small pebble sized burnt flint. Abundant but unquantifiable fine sand (1 sherd only). Flaky.	7-11	Buff (?burnt) to dark brown surfaces, brown core.
MF1	Medium flint	Sparse (c 7%) coarse sand sized to medium granule sized burnt flint. Abundant but unquantifiable fine sand. Flaky.	9	Dark brown surfaces, grey core.
MF2	Fine to medium flint	Sparse (c 3%) medium to coarse sand sized burnt flint. Abundant but unquantifiable fine sand. Flaky.	6	Orange to brown exterior surface, dark grey brown interior surface, grey brown core.
G	Coarse grog	Sparse (c 5%) coarse sand sized to small granule sized grog.	7-8	Orange surfaces, dark grey to orange (?burnt) core. Light grey grog.
GF	Grog and flint	Unquantifiable grog. Sparse (c 3%) coarse sand sized burnt flint.	4	Orange exterior surface, orange to dark grey interior surfaces, dark grey core.
GFS	Grog, flint and sand	Unquantifiable grog. Sparse (c 3%) unburnt flint. Abundant but unquantifiable fine sand.	Unknown	Dark grey exterior surface, dark grey core.
U/Fe	Untempered	Sparse (c 7%) Fe-oxide nodules. Abundant but unquantifiable medium sand.	7	Dark grey exterior surface, dark grey brown interior surface, dark grey brown core.

**Table 31**  
*Prehistoric fabrics from Link Park, Lympne.*

## WEST SUSSEX

## *Prehistoric pottery from Ford Airfield (FAF 03 & FAF 06)*

Pottery dates discussed: EBA, MBA, LBA, ?MIA

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: Archaeology South-East

Date of report: May 2010

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Ford Airfield comprises 432 sherds weighing 2.6 kilograms (Table 32). Three periods are definitely represented: Early Bronze Age (EBA), Middle Bronze Age (MBA), and Late Bronze Age (LBA). In addition a single sherd from a Roman feature may be of Middle Iron Age date (MIA). Preservation is quite variable. Most context groups comprise small groups of abraded sherds, often one or two only, but a handful are larger, contain a range of related fabrics, and/ or are better preserved (e.g. from contexts [5], [211], [292], [322]), clearly reflecting a variable depositional environment across the site. Only these latter can be relied upon as dating evidence.

The EBA group comprises three tiny sherds only. It is important only in so far as it shows continuity of pottery related activity through the Bronze Age. The MBA pottery — all coarse wares — looks like a funerary group, although most of it comes from ditches, suggesting that it had a different, or at least non-convention funerary role. The LBA group reflects the wide range of pottery using activities characteristic of these periods; while the contrast between it and that from other excavations on the airfield suggest the likelihood of shifting settlement during this later period. Owing to its isolation, the single MIA sherd alerts us to the possibility of other, unrecognized MIA sherds amongst the assemblage.

### ***Method***

Feature dating using pottery relies upon the identification of discrete, chronologically diagnostic groups of sherds and fabrics. At Ford groups were dated by analogy with dated pottery from off site and by the association on site of otherwise undated material with dated material (Table 32). Both individual fabrics and groups of fabrics displayed some overlap, but for the most part the dating of individual groups was unambiguous, most cases of uncertainty being resolved by a more conclusive association.

### ***Dating***

The dating of the prehistoric pottery assemblage is complicated by the small number of feature sherds and fabrics present which are clearly and exclusively diagnostic of a particular period. Having said that however it is

evident that three – and possibly four – periods are represented: EBA, MBA, LBA, and MIA.

Each of three distinct fabric suites was associated on site with a different set of excavated features and pot types.

### *Early Bronze Age*

The first comprises a single corky, grog-tempered fabric (G), which is characteristic of the EBA Collared/ Biconical across southern England (Ellison 1980, 33; Seager Thomas 2008a, 25).

### *Middle Bronze Age*

The second suite comprises two coarse flint-tempered fabrics that are locally characteristic of the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, dated to the MBA (CF and VCF). The coarser of these (VCF) derives from thick-bodied urns (e.g. in the assemblage from context [322]), the less coarse — which on site overlaps with pottery belonging to the succeeding tradition (see below), thick-bodied, and a single thin-bodied jar (catalogue no. 1). Unambiguous local parallels for these come from sites across the region (e.g. Seager Thomas 2008a, pl. 1, 4–6).

### *Late Bronze Age*

The third suite comprises a group of mostly finer flint-tempered fabrics (FF, FMF, MF, MCF and FS). While it is possible that individual context assemblages might include some later (MIA) material (see below), as a group these fabrics are characteristic of the earlier (i.e. LBA) phases of the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. Some fabrics (e.g. FF and MF) occur in forms associated with the beginning of this tradition (catalogue nos 5 and 8), but the range of fabrics (six in all), the low level decoration (catalogue nos 2 and 3), the presence of sherds from one or two fine ware bi-partite bowl/ s (catalogue no. 3 and context [361]) and a single sherd in a silty, shell-tempered fabric (from context [292]), suggest a slightly later — developed plane ware — attribution. Approximate Sussex parallels for these come from Kingston Buci (Curwen 1931, fig. 22), Angmering Bypass (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2002), Selsey Seaside Field (Seager Thomas 2001, fig. 8), Highdown (Wilson 1940, figs 5–6), etc.

### *Middle Iron Age*

The residual MIA fabric, DC, was dated by direct analogy with similar fabrics from elsewhere in the county and beyond (e.g. Carne's Seat — Seager Thomas 2010, table 3). In Sussex, fabric DC is usually associated with contemporary flint-tempered fabrics, which, in featureless body sherds, can

be indistinguishable from LBA fabrics, and it seems likely therefore that some abraded body sherds grouped with the LBA pottery above are of this date.

### ***The interpretation of the assemblage***

Given its apparent rarity on the Plain, the presence of EBA pottery at Ford at all is noteworthy, but, except in so far as the small number of sherds — and therefore pots — represented, is consistent with the prevailing view that role of Sussex Collared/ Biconical Urns was primarily cinerary (see Seager Thomas 2008a, 25–9), neither the pottery itself, nor its feature associations, add much to our knowledge of the period.

More interesting is the MBA evidence. Oddly, while comprising wholly coarse wares, and thus similar to most contemporary probable, funerary deposits from the Plain, none of the contexts from which it was recovered are conventional in-urnments. Context [212], for example recalls a cooking place, while the remaining sherds are from ditches, one of which — significantly — was on a different orientation to the Late Bronze Age field system. This usefully challenges our preconceptions about pottery use during this period (and later since context [212] was cut by a LBA feature).

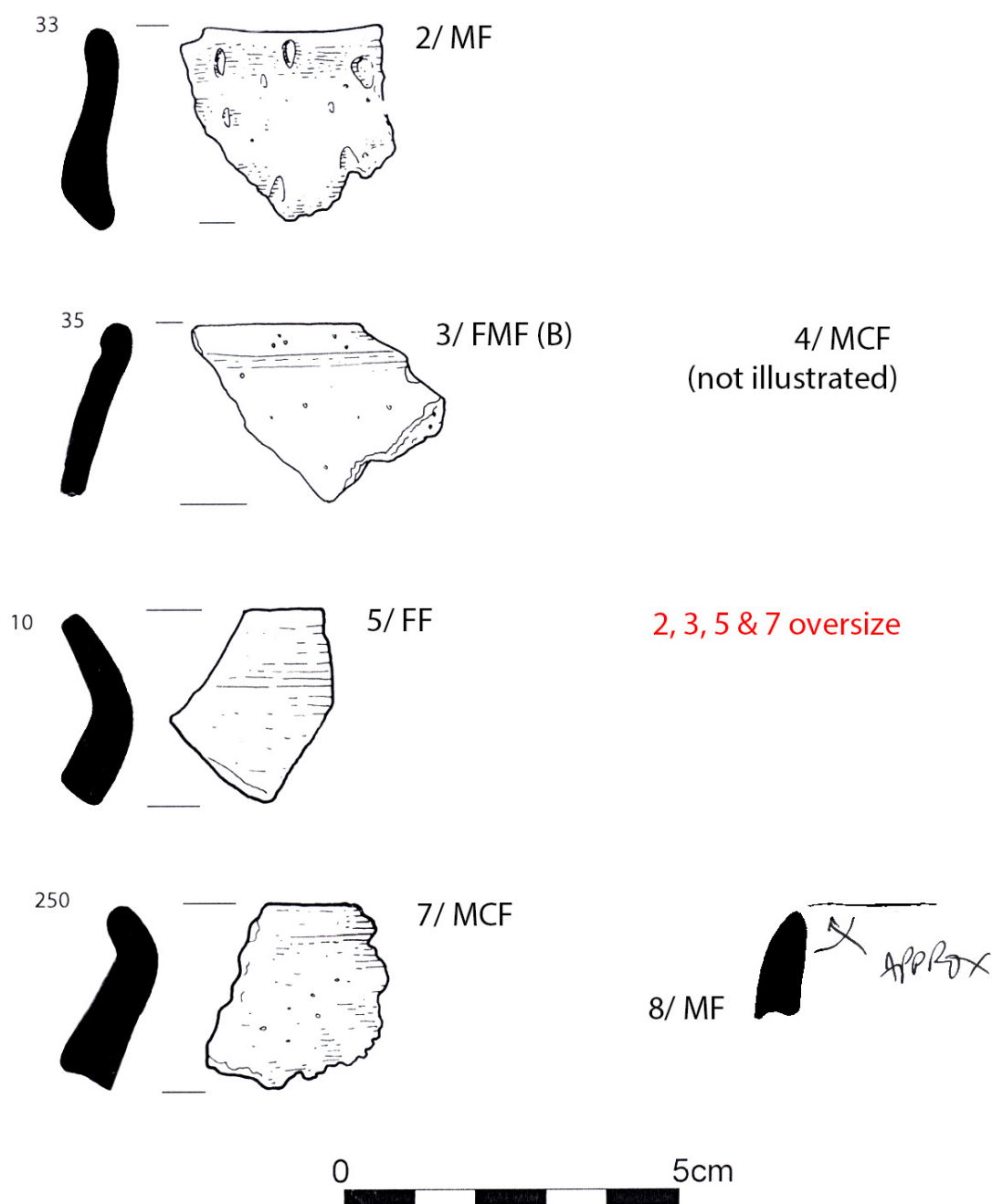
Finally, the LBA pottery, although standard in terms of its deposition, and therefore in terms of its use, differs from the material recovered during excavations elsewhere on the airfield (Hamilton 2004), suggesting either the existence of different functional zones during the LBA, or, if we accept a different chronological attribution for the different assemblages, shifting settlement! This stands out against the evidence for broader settlement continuity through the Bronze Age suggested by the present assemblage.

### ***Catalogue of feature sherds*** (Fig. 13)

- 1) Flat base and rounded rim of small, thin bodied jar of unknown shape, with cincture of fingertip impressions below the rim. Fabric MCF (sparse). Irregularly fired, roughly smoothed surfaces. Deverel-Rimbury/ post Deverel-Rimbury. CONTEXT 5 (TR 11) (not illustrated)
- 2) Fingertip impressed shoulder, short, slightly concave neck and rounded rim of small thin bodied shouldered jar with cincture of fingertip impressions below the rim. (Not the same pot as Ford 1). Fabric MF. Irregularly fired, roughly finished surfaces. Post Deverel-Rimbury. CONTEXT 33
- 3) Beaded rim of bipartite (?) bowl. Shallow groove below rim. Fabric FMF. Oxidized, burnished surfaces. Post Deverel-Rimbury. CONTEXT 35 (TR 15)
- 4) Upper shoulder and short out-turned neck of shouldered jar with flat, externally expanded rim. Fabric MCF. Heavily weathered surfaces. Post Deverel-Rimbury. CONTEXT 35 (TR 15)

- 5) Short out-turned neck of shouldered jar (?) with rounded to squared rim. Fabric FF. Irregularly fired, roughly finished surfaces. Post Deverel-Rimbury. CONTEXT 101
- 6) Base sherd. Fabric CF. Externally oxidized, heavily weathered surfaces. Deverel-Rimbury. CONTEXT 212 (not illustrated)
- 7) Short out-turned neck of shouldered jar (?) with rounded. Fabric MCF. Fingered. Irregularly fired, roughly finished surfaces. Post Deverel-Rimbury. CONTEXT 250
- 8) Pointed rim of convex-sided (?) jar. Fabric MF. Dark grey, roughly finished surfaces. Post Deverel-Rimbury. CONTEXT 250

# 2471 Ford Airfield - NOT CHECKED



**Figure 13**  
Bronze Age pottery from Ford Airfield (excavations by ASE)

Context	Fabric/ sherd dating															
	EBA															
			MBA													
	LBA															
	G		VCF		CF		FF		FMF		MF		MCF		FS	
Number of sherds/ weight in grams																
2 TR6					7	12										
5 TR1													35	156		
2 TR12											1	3				
2 TR14					2	1										
31 TR14	1	1														
33											10	33	9	35		
35					1	8			7	66						
35 TR15							2	4			4	16	9	42		
41 TR15	2	3														
101							1	2			5	1	1	2		
110			2	22												
112											2	7	2	5		
113											3	6	1	6		
115											1	2				
116									2	7	7	19				
138											3	9				
164											4	1				
169									3	3						
183									1	2	3	4				
211													109	950		
212					11	90										
218											3	2				
225					1	1			2	4	5	11				
229													33	106		
234									2	1						
250											6	15	1	4		
251							1	1	1	1	10	12				
256													30	100		
261									1	1						
263					1	20										
288											1	1				
291									1	11	4	11				
292									3	10	1	58	2	6	1	3
293							1	1					2	22		
298					1	36										
318									1	1	1	10				
322			14	254												
323									3	111			35	171		
344					1	15										
347											1	6	6	48		
352											1	1				
361					1	3	2	7	2	5	11	37	2	5		
TOTAL	3	4	16	276	26	186	7	15	29	223	87	265	277	165 8	1	3
Plus one 2 gram sherd in MIA fabric DC from context 252																
Red = comprises/ includes <i>typologically</i> diagnostic sherd/ s																

**Table 32**  
Fabric quantification/ dating — Ford (FAF03 & 06)



## *Pottery from Hurstpierpoint (WCLH 15)*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA/EIA, LIA/RB, late Roman

Report type: assessment

Report commissioned by: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of report: May 2015

The pottery assemblage from WCLH 15 comprised 96, mostly very weathered sherds. Two long-lived pottery traditions are distinguishable within it and between three and five periods represented (Table 33).

The earliest sherds belong to the late post Deverel-Rimbury tradition, here most likely dated to the end of the Late Bronze Age or beginning of the Early Iron Age. This tradition/ period is represented by five sherds. These are from contexts 11, 45 and 63, all of which yielded later pottery as well, and context 7. Typo-chronologically diagnostic characteristics in the present assemblage include fine to medium flint tempered fabrics, flint-tempered fabrics with glauconite inclusions and a straight flared neck in such a fabric. A sherd in a sandy glauconitic sherd from context 55 probably belongs to the same tradition, but in (nearby) East Sussex this fabric is known to continue into or to reoccur during the Middle Iron Age (Seager Thomas 2005; 2008a).

The bulk of the pottery belongs to the East Sussex Ware/ Sussex Grog-tempered pottery tradition, here dated to the LIA/RB and the late Roman periods.

The LIA/RB group could be LIA or RB, or LIA and RB. The characteristics by which we could distinguish the two periods with certainty are absent from the present assemblage. That said, the absence of Roman sandy wares (which were present in context 11 only), could indicate an Iron Age, rather than a Roman date, while the form of three feature sherds from context 45, though possibly Roman, is characteristic of earlier rather than later assemblages (Green 1980). By contrast, the late Roman group, though comprising only three sherds, can be dated precisely. It consists of Thundersbarrow Ware, a late variant of the East Sussex Ware tradition. Its typo-chronologically diagnostic characteristics are the very coarse grog-tempering of two thick bodied sherds and a widely flaring neck. Both of these date to the fourth century BC (*ibid.*). The sandy ware from context 11, though definitely Roman, is not closely dateable.

Finally of uncertain date is a fragment of a handle, decorated with an impressed chevron pattern, from context 23 (Fig. 14). The grog tempered fabric of this sherd would not be out of place in the East Sussex Ware tradition, nor would the chevron pattern comprising its decoration, but decorated handles are currently unknown within it. Since, however, the fabric cannot be paralleled during any other period locally (Luke Barber pers. comm.), a Roman date for it seems most likely.



**Figure 14**  
*Rare East Sussex ware impressed handle from Hurstpierpoint*

Context	Number of sherds	Fabric	Tradition	Comments	Spot date
4	1	G	ESW	curved out-turned/ widely flared neck with rounded rim	late RB
	2	CG	ESW/TW	none	
7	2	FMFQ	PDR	none	LBA/EIA
11	8	fine Q	RB	1 wheel thrown	RB
	1	MF	PDR	shoulder of probable shouldered bowl	LBA/EIA
23	3			handle in typical ESW fabric but of an unknown decorative type	LIA/RB and ND
45	50	G	ESW	3 curved out-turned necks from round shouldered jars, one with a pointed rim	LIA/RB
	1	FMF(glau)	late PDR	straight out-turned neck with slightly externally expanded flat-topped rim, probably from a tripartite jar	LBA/EIA
49	3	G	ESW	none	LIA/RB
53	6	G	?ESW	none	?LIA/RB
55	1	Q (glau)	late PDR or saucepan pot continuum	none	LBA/EIA or MIA
57	3	G	ESW	none	LIA/RB
63	13	G	ESW	1 sherd with LIA/ERB cross-hatched decoration	LIA/ERB and LIA/RB
	1	MF	PDR	none	LBA/EIA
	1	GQ	unknown	none	ND
Total	96	Fabrics: G=grog tempered; CG=coarse grog-tempered; FMF= fine to medium flint tempered; Q=quartz sand-rich fabric; MF=medium flint tempered fabric; glau=glaucanite sand-rich fabric Pottery traditions: ESW=East Sussex Ware/ Sussex Grog Tempered Ware/ Ouse Valley Ware (terms interchangeable); TW=Thundersbarrow Ware; PDR=post Deverel-Rimbury			

**Table 33**  
*Quantification, diagnostics and spot dating of the pottery from WCLH 15*

## *Dating and research potential of the prehistoric pottery from the Vinery, Poling (VIN 14)*

Pottery dates discussed: LBA

Report type: assessment

Report commissioned by: Chris Butler Archaeological Services

Date of report: April 2015

The analyzed prehistoric pottery assemblage from the Vinery consists of 1592 sherds weighing just short of 13.7 kilograms (Table 34). With the exception of a single sherd (from context 295), which *might* be of Late Iron Age date, the entire assemblage is attributable to the early, plain ware phase of the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, currently dated to the first part of the Late Bronze Age, Cal 1150–900BC. A further 460 grams of pottery crumbs and small sherds recovered from samples, though often not closely dateable because of their small size, would not be out of place within this tradition. Four contexts yielded Romano British sherds (seven in all).

The assemblage incorporates a number of large individual context groups (notably from contexts 18, 19, 347, 352 and 355) and, among these and some smaller groups, a large number of feature sherds (including at least four complete profiles), from which the pot to which they belonged can be reconstructed.

For an assemblage recovered from the Brickearth of the Coastal Plain, its condition is mostly good, and where there is evidence for pottery surface weathering, its presence on large sherds, as well as small, and the recovery by one excavator both of the pot and its detached surface, shows the latter to be the consequence of burial environment, rather than movement and physical abrasion of the assemblage. In so far as it was closed, the assemblage should be representative of pottery using activity on site during the period represented by it, and, given the apparent lack of disturbance, it may also be the case that the individual groups within it represent particular episodes of activity.

### ***The post Deverel-Rimbury pottery***

The distinguishing features of the present assemblage are: the small number of fabric types (six, ranging from fine to coarse), the exclusively flint tempering of these, the shapes of the vessels, their thin fingered bodies and the relative lack (if not complete absence) of decoration. Except for the thin fingered bodies and some of the shapes, which continue through the Late Bronze Age, all of these are characteristic of early post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages (e.g. Farnham and St. Mary's Hospital, Carshalton) and set it apart from later ones (e.g. Selsey Seaside Field and Shinewater Park,

Eastbourne). Of particular note typologically are: the complete absence of the convex sided jar, a widespread feature of earliest post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages; the proportion of closed (bipartite) to open mouth shoulder jars; a lug handle, an applied cordon on a vessel shoulder and a deep 'omphalos' base, all of which are rare in contemporary and near contemporary Sussex assemblages; fragments of two shouldered jars with short concave shoulders; and three cups, two in coarsely tempered fabrics.

### ***The Iron Age sherd***

Elsewhere in the region this sherd could be Late Bronze Age but it is both sandier than, and its medium flint temper sparser than that of the site's unambiguously Bronze Age sherds. It should perhaps remain undated but to the present writer it has a distinctly Late Iron Age 'feel', and hence its suggested dating here.

### ***Interpretative importance***

Apart from the dating it provides for the features that yielded it, the principal importance of the present assemblage lies in the fact that it is early, *closed* and — when compared to contemporary assemblages from elsewhere the region — big. As such it can provide a local yardstick against which to measure other Sussex material, typo-chronologically and culturally, and in so doing contribute to our understanding of the Sussex Bronze Age generally. For example, it shows that the absence of fine wares from a contemporary site does not rule out the presence of small drinking-type vessels, and should not be taken as an indicator of site function. Few fine wares is simply a characteristic of the county's early post Deverel-Rimbury tradition. It is only later that they become common. It shows too, that typological features such as the lug handle and the applied cordon, in Sussex usually associated with earlier Deverel-Rimbury pottery, and the omphalos base, usually associated with later post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, were present during this period as well. This is important because it extends our knowledge of the local tradition but also because it shows its wider pan-regional relationships (lug handles are present in early post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages outside the county: e.g. that from Carshalton Hospital, Surrey).

For the site, the assemblage's interest is more prosaic but none the less important. First is the issue of deposition. Was it deposited piecemeal, direct from its point of use, and therefore representative of that use, or was it, as has been suggested of other Late Bronze Age assemblages locally, redeposited after being deposited elsewhere? This is currently uncertain, but might with further analysis be established. Second is the exact composition of the assemblage in terms of vessel type. We have already referred to the presence of small drinking-type vessels (cups), but also of note is the lack of thick bodied and very big vessels, which are frequently present in post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages. The few comparisons available would suggest

that this is *not* a characteristic of the tradition at this period. It follows therefore that it reflects its particular use. Finally, there is its condition. The adverse conditions of the Coastal Plain Brickearth for pottery preservation has considerable implications for our knowledge of excavated assemblages, including this one.

### ***Recommendations for further work***

The nature of the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition has been discussed repeatedly, both for the region and the southeast as a whole, and there seems little point in rehearsing it yet again. Instead any further work on the assemblage would focus on the issues raised above — in particular the provision of the ‘yardstick’ against which to measure other Sussex material. To achieve this a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 30 feature sherds (including all the whole profiles) should be illustrated, by context group, and the fabrics described, illustrated and, for the larger context assemblages (18 and/or 19, 347, 352 and 355), quantified. Attempts should also be made to quantify the assemblage by vessel size, sherd thickness and finish, and evidence for the manner in which it was deposited (such as the presence or absence of burning) sought.

### ***Loomweights from the Vinery***

A single near whole ‘loomweight’ was recovered from context 355 and several fragments of loomweights or possible loomweights from contexts 226 and 355. All were of untempered fired clay. The single near whole example was of truncated cone shape and weighed 1825 grams. Though nearly whole it is heavily weathered. A circular horizontal perforation with no obvious wear is located just below the truncation. Typologically it falls between the bun shaped loomweight with a vertical perforation, known from Middle Bronze Age sites like Cock Hill and Mile Oak, and the elongated triangular loomweight known from sites like Fore Down, in East Sussex, associated with the Late Bronze Age (typologically the pottery from Fore Down should straddle the Vinery assemblage), and the equilateral type associated with the Iron Age. It has no published Sussex parallels. Whether or not triangular ‘loomweights’ are indeed loomweights remains to be established.

Locus		Quantification		Diagnostics		Comments
context	SF no	no of sherds	weight	fabric	feature sherds	
2		6	20	MCF	bead rim (sparse MF)	similar to vessel in (347)
18		161	1578	FMF, MF, MCF	concave shoulder (FMF); squared, billet impressed rim of bipartite shouldered jar (MF); heavily gritted base	associated with 2 RB sherds
19		132	1120	FF, FMF, MF, MCF	plain squared rim and rounded shoulder of bipartite shouldered jar (FMF), heavily gritted base	associated with 3 RB sherds
24		1	6	MF	none	
25		33	330	FMF, MF, MCF	rounded rim and out turned neck of shouldered jar (FMF); base and squared, slightly expanded rim of bipartite shouldered jar (MF)	
25	4	4	85		lug handle (MF)	
37		1	20	MCF	none	
31		1	2	FMF	none	
33		5	10	MF	none	
35		2	10	MF, MCF	none	
39		5	20	MF, MCF	none	
41		51	375	FCF, FMF, MF	none	
44		34	155	FMF, MF, MCF	squared rim	includes some very weathered sherds. Associated with 1 ERB rim sherd
49		2	8	MF	none	
55/ 71		1	3	MF	plain squared rim from small probably upright vessel	from sample <11>
73		1	10	FMF	squared slightly externally expanded rim of shouldered jar (FMF)	from sample <8>
89		2	15	MCF	none	very thick
94		34	84	FMF, MF, MCF	squared rim, pinched base	weathered
200		4	35	FMF, MF, MCF	none	
202		36	190	MF, MCF	out-turned rim of shouldered jar (MF)	
202		44	240	FF,	plain outturned rim	associated with 1

Locus		Quantification		Diagnostics		Comments
context	SF no	no of sherds	weight	fabric	feature sherds	
				FMF, MF, MCF, CF	(MF)	ERB rim sherd
226		2	8	MF	none	2 frags untempered possible loomweight (U) with square perforation
230		1	10	MCF	none	
236		42	135	FMF, MF, MCF	out turned neck and rounded rim of shouldered bowl or cup (FF); slightly out turned, internally beveled rim (FMF)	
236	2	25	30	FMF	slack shouldered jar	
238		3	8	MF, MCF	none	weathered
243		12	85	FMF, MCF	internally beveled rim	
252		2	14	FMF, MF	none	
254		5	9	FMF, MF	none	
256		5	35	MF, MCF	none	
262		4	25	FMF	none	
290		12	105	FF, FMF, MF, MCF	none	
295		1	4	SMFQ	none	?LIA
297		1	2	FMF	none	
302		4	35	MCF	none	
306		1	4	MF	none	weathered
306		39	175	FF, FMF, MF, CF	rounded shoulder (CF)	
319		2	5	FMF, MF	none	
336		53	325	FMF, MF, MCF	none	
340		6	10	FF, FMF, MF	rounded rim (FF); rounded out turned rim of shouldered bowl (FMF); plain squared rim (FMF)	
347		442	3400	FMF, MF, MCF, CF	rounded rim and flared neck of shouldered jar (sparse MF); similar rounded rim and (shorter) flared neck	rounded rim and flared neck of shouldered jar similar to vessel in (2)



Locus		Quantification		Diagnostics		Comments
context	SF no	no of sherds	weight	fabric	feature sherds	
					and non-joining concave shoulder of tripartite shouldered jar (MF); squared rim of bipartite shouldered jar (MF); base (MCF); rounded shoulder with applied finger nail impressed cordon (MCF) ; heavily gritted base	
347		41	225	MF, MCF, CF	none	says (397) on bag but (347) on blotchy label
348		32	200	MF	squared, slightly expanded rim of shouldered jar	
352		128	1710	FMF, MF, MCF	rim with finger-tipping to rear (MCF); pinched base (same as SF 7)	rim with finger-tipping to rear joins sherd in (355)
352	7	11	545	MCF	finger pinched base (MCF)	
352	8	9	118	MCF	convex sided cup (complete profile)	
352	9	11	310	FMF	small shouldered jar with heavily gritted base (complete profile)	
354		1	2	MF	none	
355	10	25	330	MCF	whole base (complete profile with 11)	
355	11	25	610	MCF	thin bodied, fingered round shouldered jar (complete profile with 10)	
355	'?12'	77	750	FF, FCF, FMF, MF, MCF, CF	slightly convex sided cup with omphalos base (FCF) (complete profile); round shouldered cup with upright neck and rounded rim (FMF); round shouldered bowl with slightly out turned neck and rounded rim (FMF); pinched, heavily gritted base (MF); rim with finger-tipping to rear (MCF)	rim with finger-tipping to rear joins sherd in (352)
355	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	near whole loomweight of truncated conical shape (U), perforated

Locus		Quantification		Diagnostics		Comments
context	SF no	no of sherds	weight	fabric	feature sherds	
						across the top, just below the 'truncation'
355	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	loomweight frag. with a convex outer surface (U) and traces of a perforation
pit		8	110	MCF	none	
US		2	42	MF, MCF	none	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1592</b>	<b>13692</b>			
18, 19, 43, 55/71, 73, 235, 336, 347, 352 and 358		>500	460	FMF, MF, MCF	none	unwashed flint tempered crumbs and sherds from samples <1>, <5>, <6>, <8>, <11>, <110>, <144>, <149>, <153> and <156>. NB crumbs from (235) <110> are late second or early first millennium BC and from (358) <156>, too small to date
Key: FF=fine flint tempered; FCF=fine and coarse flint tempered; FMF=fine to medium flint tempered; MF=medium flint tempered; MCF=medium to coarse flint tempered; CF=coarse flint tempered; U=untempered fired clay; SMFQ= sparse medium flint tempered with common fine to medium quartz sand						

**Table 34**  
*The Vinery, Poling (VIN 14) — prehistoric pottery analytics*

## *Pottery from Steyning Museum extension*

Pottery dates discussed: Medieval

Report type: assessment

Report commissioned by: C.G. Archaeology

Date of report: September 2004

The excavated trench yielded 47 sherds weighing 466 grams (Table 35). The assemblage can be divided into two interpretative groups, the first from contexts (1) and (11) comprising material of Roman, possible later Saxon, Saxo-Norman, high medieval and early post-medieval date, and the second from contexts (4), (6) and (7) comprising material of possible later Saxon and Saxo-Norman date. The inhomogeneity of the former group indicates that the context has been mixed. Its interpretative importance relates to the taphonomy of the site, rather than the periods represented in it. By contrast the relative homogeneity of the latter group probably indicates that it has not been disturbed, that the features from which it was recovered were filled during or not long after the Saxo-Norman period and that pottery using activities were occurring in the vicinity of the trench around this period — hardly surprising in view of the known Saxo-Norman occupation nearby.

The dating of the assemblage, details of which are given in Table 35, is based upon that of analogous fabrics and forms from Steyning and elsewhere in West Sussex. GW is a generic term for R-B grey wares: the example from Steyning cannot be identified with a specific datable group. Fabrics with codes beginning in D are comparable to Gardiner's Adur Valley Saxo-Norman fabrics and fabrics with codes beginning in CSW to his Central Sussex Weald high medieval fabrics (Gardiner 1997). WSW refers to the green-glazed fabric — but not the form — of West Sussex Ware jugs (Barton 1979). The soot-soaking of fabrics DH and DL may indicate a later Saxon, rather than a Saxo-Norman date for these sherds. R refers to the ubiquitous glazed red earthenwares of the immediately post medieval period. Closely datable forms from the site include the grey ware rim, related to morphologically the early R-B bead-rim jar, and the finger-tip impressed rim which in fabric DH can only be Saxo-Norman.

Pottery group	Context	Fabric	No. of sherds	Form/other chronologically diagnostic traits	Probable date
1	(1)	GW	1	Pointed rim of round-shouldered, closed-mouth jar	R-B (1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD)
		DH	1	Soot-soaked	Possible later Saxon
		DH	15	Flat, externally expanded, very shelly rim	Saxo-Norman
		CSW6	2		High medieval
		R	2		Post-medieval (17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century)
		WSW	1		High medieval
		Fine sandy	1		Undatable
	(11)	DH	1	Finger-tip impressed rim	Saxo-Norman
2	(4)	DH	4	Squared rim; ribbed (tri-form) handle	Saxo-Norman
	(6)	Sandy	1		Undatable
		DH	10		Saxo-Norman
		DL	1	Soot-soaked	Possible later Saxon
	(7)	DH	1	Saggy base	Saxo-Norman
		DH	1	Soot-soaked	Later-Saxon

**Table 35**  
*Pottery dating evidence*

## *Pre-Saxon pottery from West Durrington (AC995)*

Pottery dates discussed: MBA, LBA, LIA/ERB

Report type: full report

Report commissioned by: AC Archaeology

Date of report: April 2006

The pre-Saxon pottery assemblage from West Durrington comprises 185 sherds weighing 1916 grams. Three period groups are represented, Middle Bronze Age, by far the largest group, Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British (Table 36).

For the most part, the Middle Bronze Age group, consisting of a small suite of five or six fabrics (Table 37) ranging from a densely flint-tempered fineware (fabric *FF*) to a very friable, moderately flint-tempered coarse ware (fabric *CF1*), is characteristic of local Deverel-Rimbury pottery traditions. It includes sherds from three characteristic Deverel-Rimbury vessel types, and good Coastal Plain parallels for it occur in assemblages from sites at Angmering, Climping and the area immediately to the east of Chichester.

The single exception is the possible grog-tempered fabric (fabric *CFG*). Locally grog-tempering is more usually associated with earlier pottery traditions but the similarity between it and fabric *CF1*, its association in context 50 with an unambiguous Middle Bronze Age fabric (fabric *M-CF1*), and the occurrence of similar grog-tempered fabrics elsewhere in the southeast at this period strongly suggest a Middle Bronze Age date for it as well.

The Late Bronze Age group incorporates no feature sherds and all three fabrics within it (Table 37) have characteristics which overlap with those of other periods locally: fabric *M-CF2* Neolithic, fabric *MF* Middle Bronze Age, and fabric *F-MF* Middle Iron Age. As a group, however, its best Coastal Plain parallels are Late Bronze Age — in assemblages from sites such as Wickbourne, Littlehampton — and both fabrics *MF* and *F-MF* have close parallels in the Late Bronze Age assemblage from nearby Northbrook College, Durrington.

Finally, like the Late Bronze Age group, the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British group incorporates no feature sherds but owing to close parallels for the two fabrics comprising it (fabrics *MFQ* and *Q*) (Table 37), some in forms characteristic of the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British Southern Atrebatian tradition, in assemblages from Coastal Plain sites such as the aforementioned Northbrook College and Shopwyke, to the east of Chichester, their late dating is unambiguous.

Except perhaps for fabric *CFG*, the pre-Saxon pottery assemblage contains no ceramic surprises; nor does it appear to be representative of anything unusual in the way of pottery use or pottery discard. Its primary interest lies in its familiarity, in its adherence to the norm.

Context	TPQ	Fabric types and date range									
		MBA									
							LBA				
										LIA/R-B	
		CF1	CF2	CFG	M-CF1	FF	MF	M-CF2	F-MF1	MFQ	Q
		Number of sherds/weight in grams									
1	SAX		1/1		8/5		5/11	3/8	1/13		1/5
2	LIA				6/29						1/1
3	MBA	9/40									
7	LIA						1/2			31/118	
4	MBA	1/22	1/13		60/1331						
15	MBA	45/296				7/12					
50	MBA		1/11		3/7						

**Table 36**

*Context dating and quantification and dating of pre-Saxon pottery fabrics from West Durrington (AC995)*

Fabric code	Texture			Inclusions	Sherd thickness in mm	Other diagnostic characteristics
<i>CF1</i>	coarse			Moderate (10-15%) coarse sand- to small pebble-sized burnt flint.	11-13	Friable. Applied cordon of Deverel-Rimbury type from context 15. Finger-finished.
<i>CF2</i>				Moderate to very common (15-25%) medium sand- to small pebble-sized burnt flint (more coarse granules-sized and less small pebble-sized grits than <i>CF1</i> ).	10-11	Flat, squared-rim of Deverel-Rimbury type from context 4. Very weathered but probably finger-finished.
<i>CFG</i>				Sparse (5%) medium sand- to small pebble-sized burnt flint. Unquantifiable medium to coarse sand-sized (possible) grog.	15	Very weathered.
<i>M-CF1</i>		medium		Moderate to common (15-20%) medium sand- to large granule-sized burnt flint (emphasis on the coarse fraction).	9-13	Friable. Flat, squared-rim belonging to a straight-sided jar/bucket-urn of Deverel-Rimbury type from context 4. Finger-finished.
<i>M-CF2</i>				Sparse (5%) coarse sand- to large granule-sized burnt flint. Silty.	6-10	Burnished.
<i>MF</i>				Sparse to moderate (5-10%) medium sand- to medium granule-sized burnt flint. Silty.	7-9	Very weathered but includes some finger-finished sherds.
<i>MFQ</i>				Rare (1-2%) medium sand to large granule-sized burnt flint. Abundant fine to medium quartz sand (not precisely quantifiable).	5-7	Hard. Burnished.
<i>F-MF</i>				Moderate to common (15-25%) medium sand- to large granule-sized burnt flint (emphasis on the fine fraction).		Burnished.
<i>FF</i>			fine	Common (25%) medium to coarse sand-sized burnt flint.	5-6	Friable. Very weathered.
<i>Q</i>				Very common to abundant (30-40%) medium sized-quartz sand.	5-7	Very weathered.

**Table 37**  
*Pre-Saxon pottery fabrics from West Durrington (AC995)*

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